GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913–19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 158 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
2nd September	"MERKARA"	
10th "	"DONGOLA"	8,285
17th "	"PLASSY"	7,346
25th "	"SALDERA"	15,828
1st October	"SOUDAN"	8,098
8th "	"MOREA"	10,890
15th "	"EGYPT"	7,961
22nd "	"CHINA"	7,952
29th "	"MALWA"	10,941

"SALDERA" } Through steamers from
"MALWA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th Sept.	DUNERA	To Colombo Straits and China
16th "	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide
21st October	"MANTUA"	Melbourne and Sydney.

(Through steamer from London.)"

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £18. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
4th Sept.	CHAKLA ...	Karachi direct.
7th "	KARAGOLA ...	E & S Africa noon
8th "	BAMORA ...	Karachi P and Gulf
6th "	BANDRA ...	Busra Saloon Passenger only

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	T.Saito	26th Aug.	6th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T.Sato	7th Sept.	19th Sept.
Ganges Maru	R.Yamanol	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K.Yamaguchi	7th Oct.	10th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th	5th Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th	12th "
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5943	29th	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Surabaya
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 882.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the under takings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,31,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Peons
Calcutta (Park St.)	Pelicole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	0
Reserve Funds	15,89,351	15	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DEN RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY,
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
666, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, B.A., LL.B.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Goorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mocliji Jaitha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
23, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
Non-corrosiveness
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manage

HOTEL.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. M. E. BANDMAN presents the

Bandman Comedy Company

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. m.

The Brilliant and successful comedy in 3 acts.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up'o 6 p. m.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30 ; 6-3) ; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Mary Pickford

in

"Rebecca of Sunny brook Farm"

An Artcraft Picture From the Play by Kate Douglas, Wigg and Charlotte Thompson.

The Biggest success the Screen has ever known, eclipsing her earlier productions.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART

Mary Pickford

in

"Rebecca of the SunnY brook Farm"

Pathe Gazette : Pathe Sunbea m.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3-30; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; and 10-30 p. m.

WORLD PICTURES

present

EARL METCALFE

and

VIRGINIA HAMMOND

in

"THE BATTLER"

He wasn't a Dempsey but he could go some.

THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE !

The most powerful Drama ever screened of how a woman revenged herself on the man who deceived her !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers presen during the current Week

"The Broken Butterfly"

a masterpiece of love and pathos, adapted from the great story by Penelope Knapp, produced under the direction of the great master of screen drama Maurice Tourneur,d

A MUSICAL MASTER PIECE

Inspired by the thunderous crash of a storm.

"The Broken Butterfly"

"Your sin has found you out ! I wil tell the whole village that you are a scarlet woman — the mother of a base-born child!' Marcene shank from the avenging Nemesis, the woman who gloated over her shame. A sensitive soul, thirsting for happiness, she had sinned because she had loved too much. "You will live a maid—and die a mother!"—the old gypsy fortune-teller had phophesied, and now it seemed that the dire prophesy was to come true. Taking her child in her arms, Marcene ran from the house, through the blinding storm, and plunged into the black water of the raging river. But sinister fate decreed that she should live and see her lover, the husband of her own sister, for they thought she had perished. What did they do when they learned that Marcene still lived ?

This is the masterpiece of a great dramatist. It is the soul of a genius poured into a most inspiring story of a great love and a great sacrifice.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day at 3-30; 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE PHOTOPLAY

SHE DID THE WRONG THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

Coming from DIXIE, inquest of her YANKEE Knights 'IN WALKED MARY" at the height of his gay bachelor party. And it complicated matters for him and for her. But with a heartful of romance she found the key to his locked heart

SHE'LL UNLOCK YOUR HEART AND WALK IN So too Come and see

"IN WALKED MARY"

featuring winsome

JUNE CAPRICE

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

MAMA'S BOY

Poland Comic

commencing next week

A PATHE SERIAL

Charlie Hutchison in

"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3 30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

Our Biggest Seven!

Messrs. K. D and Brothers send greetings to their West-End Patrons and joyfully announce the advent of

"The Biggest Seven"

in Bombay at their palatial Picture Mahal the rendezvous of the cultured—the

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

Mark the commencement of the Cinema Feast !

From Friday the 9th September and onwards, there will be

ONE SUMPTUOUS SUPER—PRODUCTION EVERY ONE WEEK !

Starring in each

One of "The Biggest Seven"

STARS OF THE WORLD !

PROGRAMME !

First week (Commencing Friday 9th Sept)

"Why Change your Wife"

A Paramount arteraft production featuring Gloria Swanson and Thomas Meighan of the "Male and Female" fame, produced by Cecil B. De Mille.

Second Week (Commencing 17th Sept.)

"Nurse Marjorie"

from the play of Jerome K. Jerome, a Realart Production featuring Mary Miles Minter.

Third Week (Commencing 24th Sept).

"THE DEVIL STONE"

A paramount arteraft production featuring Geraldive Farrar and Wallace Reid of the "Joan of Arc" fame.

Fourth Week (Commencing 1st October)

"LE VIE DE BOHEME"

A World Picture featuring Alice Brady.

Fifth week (Commencing 8th October)

"THE CARTER GIRL"

A Vitagraph Special featuring Corinne Griffith.

Sixth week (Commencing 15th October)

"DOLLARS AND THE WOMAN"

A Vitagraph Special featuring Alice Joyes from the story by Albert Payson Tirhune

Seventh Week (Commencing 22nd October)

"MID-CHANNEL"

An Equity Picture featuring Clara Kimball Young.

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road)

THIS WEEK

Our huge treble-barreled Programme !

Consisting of

(1) ONE INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA.

(2) ONE SWADESHI MOVING PICTURE.

(3) ONE AMERICAN SERIAL.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers rejoice to be able to offer to their Patrons of th "Globe" a monster three-fold Picture Bill..

"Krishna Kumar"

OR

"Pradyumna"

6 Reels—A Hindu Religious Film produced by the Bharat Cinema Film Company.

Also 2 Fresh Episodes (4000 feet) of our popular Wander-Serial

"The Carter Case"

THE SATYAGRAHA OF MAVLAS AT MULSHI PETH

Special Timings To-day. Five Shows 2-30; 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

DON'T FAIL TO COME !

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

Dep. B. 847

A Few of our Rates :—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
,, CASHMERE ,, Rs.2/8&3/8 each

Daimond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razors Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free, New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia) Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscops with oil emersion. High pressure stir raliser Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Telephone: No. 2411.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Lo-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.

875, Warnby Road, BOMB.

MARBLE BUST.

Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at

THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA

WAGH SCULPTOR

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE.

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only, Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India.)

Telephone Message

John—Hallo !

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit all right ?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODHY & SONS ? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also ?

H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THIS ISSUE IS OPEN AND WILL BE SHORTLY CLOSED.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NAGPUR.

The Central Provinces Electric Supply Company, Limited

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913)

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each.

ISSUE of 16,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each at par,

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 10/- on Application.

Rs. 10/- on Allotment.

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than three months

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C. I. E, Merchant, Bombay,(of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company.)

(2) DEWAN BAHADUR BALLABA DAS, Landowner, Jubbulpore,

DEVIDAS NARANDAS, Esq., Merchant, 63, Appollo Street, Bombay.

BIHARILAL CHYAMSUNDAR BHARGAVE; Esq,, Merchant, Jubbu'pore.

JYOTINDRA LALUBHAI METHA, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, (of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company.)

CHHOTALAL ISHWARDAS, Esq., Manager, The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Apollo Street' Bombay.

(3) SHETH GOVINDLAL PUROHIT (of Messrs. Bansilal Ahhirchand, Jubbulpore.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS :

MESSERS. K. S. AIYAR & Co., 65, Apollo Stret, Fort, Bombay.

MR. DEVIDAS VITHALDAS, 10, Kumbhar Tukda Lane, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS, LITTLE & COMPANY, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

REGISTEROED OFFICE :

THE JUBBULPORE GLASS FACTORY, JUBBULPORE.

Bombay Office. MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and primarily for the purpose of taking over from the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta, the present Licensees thereunder, a License granted by the Government of the Central Provinces under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and known as "The Jubbulpore Electric License, 1920"; and of working such License and establishing and undertaking for the supply of electric energy at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

TERMS OF THE LICENSE.

Under the License the Licensees are, subject to the provisions contained therein and in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, entitled, during the continuance of the License, to supply Electricity for all purposes and in bulk within the area of supply therein named.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

The area of supply named in the License comprises the whole of the area for the time being comprised within the Municipal Limits of Jubbulpore including all the lands of the Government and Railway Companies within such limits, except the Cantonment and Gun Garriage Factory limits.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

The area of compulsory supply named in the License is thus described therein:—Stanyon Road (from Station Road *via* Oomte Bridge to Nimbahardgunj Road) Nimbahardgunj Road, Telegraph Road (to Oomte River), Morris Road (from Venning Road to Stanyon Road), Nine Arches Bridge Road (from Morris Road to Mission School Road), Central Road from Mission Road to Robertsongunj Road), Sudder Road, Church Road (from Railway crossing to Central Road), Mission School Road (from Oomte River to Malonigunj Road), Malonigunj Road and part of Mirzapur Road, Robertsongunj Road, Sunarbai Road, Station Road, Venning Road, Neill Road, Residency Road, Rest Camp Road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow, Victoria Road.

ESTIMATE OF COST AND REVENUE.

Estimated expenditure for machinery, building etc.	7,00,000
Working Capital	1,00,000
	8,00,000
Estimated annual income after deducting recurring charges and depreciation inclusive of probable income from expected bulk supply to Jubbulpore Barracks	73,450

Negotiations are in progress with E. I. Railway Co. which is expected to take energy to the extent of 1,52,019 units and also with the cantonment authorities to supply Electricity in Bulk to Jubbulpore Barracks.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Jubbulpore is a prosperous city with a population of about One hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. A preliminary canvass has been made of the City and it is anticipated therefrom that there will be a considerable demand for electricity for lighting shops, private residences and minor industrial concerns.

The estimated figures given above are based upon conservative estimates and it is expected that Jubbulpore being a big Commercial, Military and Railway centre, they will be considerably exceeded in course of time.

The Company should be on a steady working basis within eighteen months from the date of registration.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company of Bombay will be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period of thirty years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company but with liberty to the said Firm to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the said Firm as such Managing Agents will be a commission of ten per cent, on the net profits of the Company and a monthly sum as an office allowance of such an amount, not being less than Rs. 600 per month, as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 2,000 shares.

UNDERWRITING.

The present issue has been underwritten by The Bank of Morvi, Limited for a commission at the rate of 4 per cent, and such commission is payable by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The beforementioned License will be transferred to the Company by the present Licensees The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta without consideration.

AGREEMENT.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the Fifth day of May 1921 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Lalubhai Samaldas and Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta partners in the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company, Bombay, of the other part, being the Agreement for the appointment of the said firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

(b) An Agreement dated the Fifth day of May 1921 between The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Bombay, of the first part, the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta of Bombay of the second part and the Company of the third part, being the Agreement for the adoption by the Company of an Agreement dated the Ninth day of April 1921 entered into between The Bank of Morvi, Limited of the one part and the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta as Trustee for the Company to be formed, of the other part, under which The Bank of Morvi, Limited agreed to underwrite the whole of the present issue of the Company's Capital, and for the release of the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta from his obligations under the said Agreement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta as partners in the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company are interested in the remuneration to be earned under the foregoing Agreement (a). Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas as the Manager of The Bank of Morvi, Limited is indirectly interested in the Agreement (b).

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least One hundred shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such a sum as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees Forty-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Comittee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000, exclusive of underwriting commission.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the License and the abovementioned Agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office or at the Office of Managing Agents of the Company, at any time during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office or at the Office of the Managing Agents of the Company named on the front page.

BROKERAGE.

The underwriters will pay brokerage at the rate of Two per cent in respect of accepted applications bearing bonafide broker's stamps.

Dated, the 5th day of May, 1921.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
CHHOTLAL ISHWARDAS PA-REKH,
DEVIDAS NARANDAS,
JYOTILAL L. MEHTA,
SHYAM SUNDAR BHARGAVA.

Digitized by Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

First Saloon single ticket £19
Second Saloon single ticket £7

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.

(Sub-Agency Parbhani) Trivandrum Tuticorin

and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 7145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10719

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS on liberal commission for canvassing orders for the famous Moradabadi spoons and other brass articles. Security necessary. Apply for terms SURYA & SONS, Moradabad.
A R1244

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an Engineer's Firm. Experienced and steady man state salary and apply Box No. 7146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10721

WANTED.—A CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Moffusil Mill, having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 7168. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10747

WANTED.—GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for a School at Bandra. Apply with copies of testimonials Stating salary to Box No. 7167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1268

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Kapadvanj Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED—Applications for the Secretaryship of a known Weaving Mill Co. in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms required to Box No. 7091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1118

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for Mill Office, well up in Correspondence and knowing Gujrati Pacca Nama. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according qualifications only experienced men should apply Box No. 7154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1246

WANTED.—A B.A., with Physics and Chemistry or a B Sc. to be trained up as an apprentice in the Dye and Bleach House of a local Mills. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 7169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10716

ACCOUNTANT—A Firm of Chartered Accountants require an ACCOUNTANT, capable of introducing an up-to-date system of book-keeping, under supervision, salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10737

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Must be competent to manage a shed of 1,000 looms and must have sound knowledge and experience in fancy colour and grey cloth weaving. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience and terms to Box No. 7166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10744

WANTED.—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a cotton mill near Calcutta. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of Cotton Mill machinery, both spinning and weaving and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach Box No. 7170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" on or before the 25th September, 1921.
A 10750

WANTED.—(a) A Professor of Sanskrit for the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Must be a Graduate and competent to teach the Honours course of Bombay University. (b) A JUNIOR PROFESSOR for English and Economics. (c) AN ASSISTANT MASTER for the Rajaram High School Should be an experienced Graduate strong in English. (d) A SANSKRIT TEACHER for the Rajaram High School. Candidates should state their age and caste. Arya Samajists preferred. Apply immediately to the SECRETARY, RAJARAM COLLEGE, stating terms.
A C10693

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C10704

WANTED—Short time ENGAGEMENT with a business man by an experienced High Court Vakil. best references. Please write to Box No. 7156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1250

AN EXPERIENCED EXPERT DYER holding Diploma, certificates and medal is open to immediate engagement Please apply to Box No. 7157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1251

SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT by young energetic man of good experience in Stores and Clerical line. Has served in the S. and T. Corps and private firms and been in charge of Depots. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 7155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1247

A smart and trustworthy GUJRATI UNDERGRADUATE, 5 years, foreign experience, seeks EMPLOYMENT in respectable family as a Secretary or Tutor or family companion or other suitable service. Apply Box No. 7151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1241

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Poona for Vegetarians only, a COTTAGE, fully furnished for the season. Apply to Box No. 7132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1207

TO BE LET.—one office Room on 1st floor of Bldg. No. 233, Hornby Road, near Evachshaw Building enquire there.
C R1270

BIG PLOT, suitable for Saw Mill or Storing Timber TO BE LET or SOLD at Kalichawki. For particulars apply to Box No. 7152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1242

NEWLY BUILT GODOWNS with up to date convenience and electric installation abutting on Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 54, Esplanade Road, Mercantile Bank Building, 'Phone No. 2162
C R1241

TO LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS in New Hanuman Buildings and Moni Lall Mansions, Lamington Road, the latter for Hindus only. Enquire PROPRIETOR at the former address near Imperial Cinema
C .....

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
5 CR1239

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BULLOCK TONGA, New, not used Rs. 270 VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.
J R1266

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Crown Cork filling and Crowning machines, in good working order, going cheap. VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCES DOCK.
K R1267

WANTED—One LITHO PRINTING MACHINE with its full accessories. Please correspond with full particulars with the CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE of India, Dongri, Bombay.
K C10667

BLEACHING AND DYEING MACHINERY FOR SALE—Can be seen in working order at the Bombay United Mill, Girgaum. Also two Babcock and Wilcox Boilers. Offers to be addressed to TATA SONS, LTD., Agents (Mill Dept.), Navsari Building, Fort.
K C10725

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber's 1922 Examinations, General Commerce Course will soon close. Apply principal immediately, DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Great Western Building, Fort.
M R1264

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FINANCIAL.

LOAN—WANTED a loan of 25 lakhs of rupees on Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1256

WANTED.—CAPITALIST, who can invest few Lacs in Tea Industry. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 7143, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10743

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 15,000 for a period of 6 months on sound security. Apply Box No. 7150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1237

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS as well as middle-class men for well organised Swadeshi concerns. Apply Box No. 7143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1220

WANTED.—A large CAPITALIST for a very wide business monopoly in quick and permanently saleable commodities (kerosine oil, cotton, etc.)- Apply at once to Box No. 7131, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R C1269

PERSONAL.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, Diabetes Specialist, of Ghia Building, Khetwady Main Road, will be out of Bombay for change of climate for some time.
PA R10735

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—TEAK SLEEPERS 7ft. by 10in. by 5. Apply Box No. 7159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1255

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9-LBS., nett for Rs. 5 all charges included by V. P. Parcel post—CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O.—Kulu, Punjab.
T R1088

WANTED—PURCHASEBof matter for publication with copyright of historic work, "Ashaque's Directory of Bombay Presidency. Apply PUBLISHER, Post Dasada. Kathiawar.
T R1263

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS of Khadi to take first opportunity of dealing with S. H. Badsha Sahib and Co., 90, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Apply with trade quotations and samples.
T R1238

FOR SALE—14 GINS by Platt Bros. in Ginning Factory of Kalada (renamed Zainabad) in excellent working order. Also one Piano. Inspection invited. Apply personally to KAMDAR, ZAINABAD STATE, Dasada, via Mandal, District Kathiawar.
T R1262

WE supply in large quantities hand-woven and hand-spun pure SWADESHI KHADDAR and GARHA, DHOTIES, TOWELS, SOFAS, etc., at the cheapest rates. Samples sent on application with one anna stamp. For particulars apply to SHANTI SARUP GARG, Manager, Swadeshi Khaddar and Garha Stores, Bijnor (U. P.).
T R1243

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 881, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE—About 5,000 dozens pure Woollen Jerseys of five different colours immediately at Rs. 90 per dozen or nearoffer. For samples, etc., please apply to:—Messrs. CRAGG & CO., Middle Colaba, Bombay.
T C10714

FOR SALE.—About 30,000 maunds of grass will be available at second station from Jubbulpore E. I. R. during the coming Hay making season at annas ten per maund unbaled grass or Rupee 1 per maund for baled grass. Intending purchasers to register their orders now as last year we had to refuse many applications. For further particulars. Apply J. R. KABOOL SINGH & SON, Bankers and Agents, Jubbulpore.
10748

TENDERS.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the undernoted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers	2
Dredger	1
Towing Launches	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs	3
Up River Tugs	7
Steam Launches	43
Motor Launches	2
Steam Barges	3
Hospital Screw Steamers	2
Barges A Class	4
B Class	10
C Class	5
E Class	2
Y Class	5
Z Class Port	1
Port	9

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10689

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR NOTICE regarding the purchase of clean Bonda Waste on account of Messrs. Allen Brothers agents The Gold Mohor and Simplex Simplex Mills (pulished on 23rd August- was due to a mutual misunderstanding.

KHIMJI VISRAM & CO.,
R1267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60-4-80 plus house rent of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Applicants must have experience of roads and buildings and must know draftsmen's work. Experience of Municipal work preferred.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned on or before 15th September 1921.

K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 1st September, 1921.
C10749

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

(i) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1921.
(ii) To elect two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iii) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(iv) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th September to 26th September, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
Manager.
C10726

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 14th September, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up for 12 months ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
KASTURCHAND DAGA & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th September to 26th September, 1921 (both days inclusive).

N.B.—Dividend when sanctioned by the Shareholders will be paid on and after Thursday, the 22nd September, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 11th September, 1921, on presentation of their share certificates.
C10740

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the direction contained in a consent decree of High Court, Bombay, dated 11th July, 1921, in a certain suit being suit No. 1373 of 1919, wherein Madhavrao Ganpatrao Zaoba and others were plaintiffs and Narayen Moroji Zaoba were defendants, the said Madhavrao Ganpatrao Zaoba, Yeshwantrao Ganpatrao Zaoba, Khanderao Moreshwar Zaoba, Makundrao Moreshwar Zaoba, Prabhavatibai Madhavrao Zaoba, Ramakant Madhavrao Zaoba, Narayen Madhavrao Zaoba, Prabhodin Madhavrao Zaoba, Mangulabai Madhavrao Zaoba, Malatibai Madhavrao Zaoba, Balaram Ganpatrao Zaoba, Suryakant Balaram Zaoba, Girjakant Balaram Zaoba, Yadukant Balaram Zaoba, Mandakinibai Balaram Zaoba and Gharubai alias Jankibai, widow of Raghunadan Ganpatrao Zaoba, are selling all that one equal undivided moiety or half part or share to which the said land-named parties have been declared by the said decree to be entitled to between themselves in the land, hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said moiety or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, or to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or tenement and other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Girgaum Road, on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 737 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 53, New No. 497, Old Survey No. 405 and New Survey No. 282, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 42-45-46, Street Nos 435-437, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of the said Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, being a portion of the Oart known as Ranbil or Zaoba's Oart, on or towards the West by the Girgaum aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Dubash and on or towards the South by the property of Balkrishna Madhavrao and others, which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, the Vendors and the members of this respective families.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1921.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COURT OF WARDS OFFICE BILASPUR C. P.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that long term leases on sliding scale (vide. page 54 of Lac and Shellac by Lindsay and Harlow, Pioneer Press), of lac of the Korba and Pendra Estates in the District of Bilaspur, will be given on terms which can be seen at the Court of Wards Office, Bilaspur. Auction sale will be held at the District Court, Bilaspur, on the 24th September, 1921, at 2 p.m. Intending lessees are invited to attend the sale.

(Sd.) B. G. STEINHOFF,
Officer-in-Charge, C/W.
25-8-1921.
C10718

RE: ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION, CO. LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

FOR SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company that notices to all the Shareholders who have not paid their allotment moneys have been posted to their registered addresses, but many of them have not yet paid the same. They are therefore hereby requested to pay the unpaid allotment moneys with interest forthwith, failing which, execution will be issued against them for recovery of the same at their costs in due course.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1921.

Per pro. N. H. Moos,
GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.
C10711

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
30, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3429.

GOOD OPPRTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE USERS. AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers who had purchased the goods from the Auction Sales in 1920 and have failed to take deliverv of the same.

On account and at the risk of Mr. L. C. Miranda, Tailor and outfitter of Back House Lane Fort.

Remnants of woollen, silk and Cotton piece-goods.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Lakhamidas Gordhandas Tamakoowalla.

Remnants of Silk. Cotton and fancy piece-goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2 Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort (opposite the Hotel Majestic), very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, dining chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and glassware, ice chest, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, glass plate, cupboards, rich engravings, fancy cabinets, roll top writing desk, lady's writing tables, iron single and double bedsteads, solid brass bedstead, iron safe with stand, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hatstands, cooking utensils, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

1 10 h.p. 4 cylinders "Morris Oxford."
2 seater motor car with dynamo lighting set in good order.

The property of E. Edwards, Esq., late General Manager, Napier Engineering Co., leaving the station.

The property will be on view from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. a day before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bomfay, 4th September, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES FANCY BLOUSES PRINTS AND 9 CASES COLOURED GROUND SPLIT PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Setpember, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., at Champa Gully, opposite Muljee Jetha Market, Dharamraj Gulley Gate, near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N. A. P. 941 S. W. 393/401—9 bales fancy blouse, Prints N.N.N. 31 inch 50/5 yards 60 pieces in each.

N. A. P960 S. W. 417/20, 431/32, 434/36 9 cases coloured ground split prints N. 25000A 25 inch S. 50/5 yards 60 in each.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES ALLUMINIUM PROMED MEETING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

4 cases Alluminium Promed Matting including:—

1 case—8 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—10 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—15 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—21 in. by 6 ft.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL-STORES SUPPLIERS

SALE OF STEAM PIPING, FEED PIPING VALVES AND SUCTION PIPES, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Steam piping, feed piping, valves suction pipes, injection and overflow pipes, blow off pipes, and coupling up pipes for 2 boilers with joints, bolts and rings and also arranged for coupling up to the piping for a third boiler in future.

Particulars of the goods may be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions may be declared at the time of sale.

The goods is to be inspected at Messrs. Greaves Cotton's Chinch Bunder Godown.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Anand Jaiwat and Anera Jaiwat Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Leswadabai widow of Ramchandra Chinoo Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th April, 1913 and further charges 30th April, 1919, and 8th January, 1920, respectively sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 7th September, 1921, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 71 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being the southern side of Kamatipura Seventh Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4065, 4066 and New No. 6261 Old Survey No. 3630, 3631 and New Survey No. 10666, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 1589 and Street No. 15, 17, 19, and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Eukati Kabaji on or towards the West by the property of Fatamboo Noorually on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the sand Kamatipura 7th Street and which property is in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, 1921, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned 5 crates crockery of Johnson Bros. consisting of 450 dozen flat plates and soup plates 7 in. 9 in. and 10 in.

By order of the concerned.

1 Case 21 pieces serge, cream, navy soxana and all wool satin.

1 Case 12 pieces cream and navy serge.

By order of the concerned.

12 Cases each 5 groses castral oil's empty bottles 2 oz.

8 Cases each 10 groses Dev. and Martin Blacking No. 1.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THEATRICAL, DRESSES ORNAMENTS FURNITURE, SAFE ETC., AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2333 of 1921 (Dullabhji vs Nagji.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3 p. m. (S.T.) on the shop at Bhuleshwar opposite the Punch Mookhi temple, the following:—

All the Theatrical goods of the shop together with its furniture, safe etc.

The theatrical goods consists of rich valuable velvet and gold and silver embroidered dresses rich sceneries, purdas false ornaments such as pearls, rubies, monds and emeralds, laces, stockings, slippers, boots, pagrees, whigs, kindergarten outfits also show cases, cupboards, mirrors, chains, clocks, safes, tables, carpets etc. etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchase.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1921.

COAL

Steam Coal and Slack available for prompt delivery in any quantity. Enquiries solicited.

CYRIL THOMSON & CO.

Post Pox 404,
CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—"Mindust".

The Greatest Friend of the Students,

Our World-renowned ATANK NIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
Costs only a Rupee.

Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar Kathiawar
Bombay Kalbadevi

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 31st August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	..
September	..
October	10 83
November	10 64
December	..
January	10 78
February	10 72
March	10 73
April	..
May	10 67
June	..
July	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 31st August, 1921

M. G. Bengal, Good	6.65
,, ,, Fully Good	7.15
,, ,, Fine	7.40
,, ,, 1 Oomra, Good	7.75
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	8.25
,, ,, ,, Fine	8.50
M.G. Broach, Good	9.05
,, ,, Fully Good	9 30
,, ,, Fine	9.55
,, Scinde, Good	6.85
,, ,, Fully Good	7.03
,, ,, Fine	7.26

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 31st August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Sept.	10.48
Oct.	10.47
Nov.	10.45
Dec.	10 40
Jan.	10 44
Feb.	10.42
Mar	10.40
Apl	10 38
May	10 34
June	10.27
July	10.22
Aug.	10/16

Tone: Irregular and unsettled.

EGYTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, 31st August, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
Sept.	16/50
Oct.	16/50
Nov.	15/75
Dec.	15/75
Jan.	16/76
Feb	15/75
Mar.	16/75

CORRECTION TO NEW YORK.

Yesterdays New York closing futures for

March	17 05

Liverpool, 31st August 1921.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	400
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot good demand	11 05
Sakels	17 75
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	16 11
New York, 11 a.m. Jan.	16 38
New York, 11 a.m. March	16 57

(As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	15 61
,, ,, ,, Jan.	15 96

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 31st August 1921

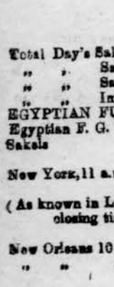
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1000
,, ,, to Continent	10.000
Futures at New York Oct.	16.05
Futures at New York Jan.	16.25
Futures at New York Mar.	16.45
Spot Cotton at New York	16.05
,, Cotton at New Orleans	15 25
Tone:—of Spot Cotton—	
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	15.55
Futures at New Orleans January	15 90
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	7 3/8
Demand Bills	3.72,37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mixed	39 1/4
Do Foreign	63 1/4

London, 31st August, 1921.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 68
Copper Braziers	£ 100
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 21

USE



DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES

IMPORTERS:—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

RUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£7 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/2
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct-Nov.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	
Paid Buyers	8 1/2

Tone:—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 31st August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	
September Oct. sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
Sept. sellers	22/6
,, ,, ,, ,, Oct. Paid	22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay	
Sept. Sellers	23/6
,, ,, Karachi Sept, sellers	23/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 3.

To-day again 54 points reported higher in New York futures, The Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning at Rs. 480 for Fully Good Mg. Broach April—May and gradually declined till Rs. 463 which was the rate at 3 p. m.. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 470. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 463 1/2 and closed at Rs. 462, Fine M. G. Oomra Decr, January opened at Rs. 418 and went down to Rs. 415. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 443. and remained steady at Rs. 442 till 4 p m.,

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed on Monday and for Tuesday Hindu Holiday. No reports will be issued on those days.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be firm yesterday with a good inquiry from Bull speculators for ready fine Oomra descriptions. About 12000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 3rd Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates. 1-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/8
Bank Demand	1 4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	32
American Dollars	400
Honkong Dollars	196
Shanghai	273
Japan	187
Singapore	168

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

3rd Sept. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	79	8	0
Do.	1	79	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	79	8	0
Do.	11/2	79	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	8	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	11/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars.		62	0	0
Panch seka Joint		23	8	0
Copper English Bars.		60	0	0
Brass Bars.		38	4	0
Lead		45	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 3rd September 1921 Bazaar Terms Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	90	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	90	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	92	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	82	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teaseed, Black	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	4	0
Groundnuts	83	0	0
Jawa	54	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	58	0	0
wheat September	11	8	0
Linseed May	16	14	0
Linseeds September	17	9	0
Wheat May	11	10	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Vrar Cotton Seeds ready delivery	44	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd September 1921:

	3299	Bales.
Cotton	1628	Owts.
Wheat	3912	,,
Linseed	528	,,
Rapeseed	339	,,
Gingellyseed	265	,,
Popyseed	981	,,
Groundnuts	1124	,,
Castorseed	188.8	,,
Rice	Nil	,,
Myrabollams	2366	,,
Cottonseed	Nil.	,,
Mowraseed	256	,,
Grain	Nil	,,
Jawar	Nil	,,
Maaur	Nil	,,
Bajra	258	,,
Gani	2022	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-9-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs .29-6-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 95-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 94-4-0.

Exchange.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. 1/5 3/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 23/32.
Tone of Exchange. Quieter.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 330.
On Paris Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. Frcs. 350.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 340.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 186.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 179.
London Gold ready Sh. 109-8.
London Silver ready 38¼ d.
London Silver forward 37-12 d.
Tone of Silver. No sellers steady.
American Cross rate on London $3.71 to 3.74.
French Cross rate on London Frcs. 47 90/97.
Italian Cross rate on London 83.00.
Swiss Cross rate on London 21.80.
German Cross rate on London 328.
Belgium Cross rate on London 49.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 59-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,652
Temperature of Air	deg.	79 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75 6
Dew Point		74 1
Relative humidity of Air		8 833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky —— —— —— cloudy—10)		8·6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		81 2
Minimum do do		76 2
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight } W.		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	222
Fall of Rain	inches	0 22
Total fall during month	,,	0 80
do year	,,	73 53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 3rd Sept.		0 10

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	9th Sept	m4 33	25 8
		4 18a	24 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Fri	9th Sept	m10 36	20 7
		10 36a	18 7

CORNER IN RICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you kindly publish the following in your valuable journal.

Since May last the price of Rice in Bombay is going higher and higher from day to day. I have been reliably told that a big Mahomedan Merchant, who is also a member of the Council in Rangoon has been cornering rice, thus preventing the exporter to Bombay from sending any rice. Now the price of Rice in Bombay has a ready gone from Rs. 12 upto Rs. 18. The Food stuffs Commissioner at Delhi was informed in May about this. He kept silent over this matter. He was reminded twice, but there is no reply. We have had sufficient evidence of his sense of responsibility from his bungling in the matter of rice-control last year. When the price was Rs. 520, he was warned by Mr. Lalji Padamsey and further was requested to take immediate steps. Now it is Rs. 650 in Burma. What explanation is he going to offer to the public? Is he paid out of public funds to sleep over such vital matters, concerning the life and death of the poor

We have had ample rains this year. Yet the price of rice is going higher and higher.

What are the representatives of the people doing in the Councils in this connection?

Will they wake up and demand an explanation from the Government, before it is too late Or will they send their congratulations to their colleague in Burma on his "enterprise"?

There are nearly 4 lakhs of labourers in Bombay, who depend upon Burma Rice. If the government of Lord Reading ignore this fact the poor labourers will suffer.—Yours etc.

A. V.

There were several disturbances at Puraswakum and Choclai on Thursday and two more Adi-Dravida huts were burnt.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Madras had a prolonged conference with G. O. C. at Wellington on Friday.

* * * *

The Madras Government, in a press communique, says that while they sympathese with the measures directed towards encouragement of temperance they cannot permit Acts which tend to inconvenience or annoyance of the public, and Government, therefore, reserve to themselves full discretion for protection of the public, or of any particular individual, and they expect the magistracy and the police to be prompt and vigilant in taking all measures that may be necessary to prevent or to punish infringements of law or any lawful order made by a competent authority.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotes & Div. Rate p.a.	Nett to buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	15%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17½	980
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	82
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,274
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	182
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	38 xd
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	8%	45 8
Tata, Rs. 250	75	,, Ap.	12½	223/8
Union. 7½	50	,, Ex.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12½	£5 14
Eastern £5	10	,,	7½	Rs 17
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	25%	£ 25
Mercantel A & 125	£ 25	June-Dec.	10%	24
Mercantel B 2131	£ 25	,,	10%	24
Mercantel C & 5	£103	,,	10%	14
National. $ 121	25	,,	£30 2s	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs		Last Div Rs.	
Akbar	50	Mar.	5%	Nil
Bori	475	Nov.	950	1,220
Harvey & Sahapatha	500	July	70	Sale
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	17½
Maxwad Mfg	550	Aug.	15	Sale
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	4 8
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	280 xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	540 xd
Volkart B. F.	500	Sept.	50	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12½	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	10%	100 xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	80
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	..
Dhond Baramati	..	Jan-July	6%	64
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	..
Gujarat	100	June-Jan	5%	12 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	..	4%	..
Larkhana	100	..	4%	..
Maadra Bhon, Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5%	59
Mymensingh	100	..	5%	..
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	..
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	7
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	..	5%	60

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	105
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	4%	850
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	4%	175
F. Rs. 50			7½	54
B. B. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50			Rs. 6	130 4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	8%	105
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 Prins
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	25	900
,, ,, P.	1,000	Jan	25	872
Telephone	50	..	9	147 1/3

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year.	Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,775
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	410
Apollo	50	..	..	120
Ahar Virji 75	100	..	50	142
Bellvasi	100	Dec. 15	15%	156
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	25	1,405
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	125	1,0-2/6
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	115
Bradbury Mills	250	..	25	1,220
Century	100	Mar-Sept.	60	1,140
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,960
Central India F.	500	Mar-Nov.	55%	970
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	250	2,970
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	240	2,145
Crescent	100	..	60	700
Currimbhoy	100	..	120	2,140
David	250	..	140	1 847/3
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,660
E. D. Sassoon Und 75	15	..	Ap. 9	Rs. 6 1/6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	630 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	10	230 xd
Emperor Edward	100	..	100	1,800
Fazulbhoy	200	..	200	1,690
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,295
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,810
Globe	100	..	50	220
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	267 1/3
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	200
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,660
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleach ing	100	..	15	250
Indian Manufacturing	1,500	..	150	2,145
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	747/8
Imashad Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	670
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Ouotoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	90	1,050
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	200	2,520
Khatau	100	..	25	450 xd
Kohinoor	250	..	375	3,805
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,550
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	25	390
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	2,000
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	200	2,700
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	400	5,200
Matherudas Mills	500	..	100	1,175
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	370 xd
Mozarjee Gocouldas	1,000	..	250	7 200
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb., Aug.	90%	175
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	500	..	60	1,185
Rabaney	500	..	100	1,075
Sasoon	250	..	125	1,42 2/8
Shamsir	100	Mar-Sept.	70	1,200
Planet Mill	100	..	5	300
Standard Mills	100	..	..	245
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	225
Sassoon Cotton	1 00	April-Oct.	15	168
Sassoon Silk	400	April	32	688
Sholapore	2,500	..	1,200	17,500
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	75	1,062/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	610
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	250	2,850 xd
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	250	6,255
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,325
	1,000	..	15	1,650
Tata	500	..	25	350
Union Mill	250	..	0	775
Vishau Cotton	250	..	250	2,100
Western India	1,000	..	75	525
		..	15 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	25	..	100	205
Back Bay Bath	50	..	9	45
Bagdad Flls	70	..	..	88
Belapur Sugar Co., Rs 50	100	..	..	10 Lis.
B. Burma T. Corpora tion	100	..	Rs. 20	555 xd
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	..	6 15	7/8 xd
Flour Mill	500	Feb-Aug.	250	1,690
Bombay Ice Manufy	25	..	2	28
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	1	320
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	500	Oct.	50	100
Bombay Uganda 50	100	..	250	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	100	July	200	70
British Burmah Petro leum	5	Mar-Oct.	An. 6	14/8
Eastern Chemical O.	25	..	100	14
D.	25	..	100	35
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	..	400	2104
Gobbal Karanja 50	100	..	Rs. 1	60
George Gabagan & Co. O. 100	100	..	Rs. 6	5 dis
P. 500	1000	Dec-July.	750	75 xcm
Indian Cotton Oil	500	..	750	2 Sscm
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
Locke's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	200	105
Penang	250	July	200	140
Pierocks	100	July	15	110
Mainland Price Ord	100	..	6%	60
Mainland Price P.	100	..	7%	70
Mercantile	100	..	60%	620
Re-India Insurance	250	..	..	25/12
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	20	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Assurance	250	May	60%	350
Phillips	50	July	150	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	25	600
Scindia Steam	250	..	Nil.	11
Birds & Carbondale	100	Mar. Aug.	60%	150
Stewart Jute	25	..	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	25	Sept. 15	12/6	105
D.	25	..	21	600
Tata Iron. Ord. (Ld)	250	Mar-Sept.	6%	103-8
Def. (..)	10	..	..	95
Tata Iron Fnd. (Ind)	400	..	..	305
Tata Oil Mills	25	..	..	75
Thacker	100	..	..	117/6
Western India Chemical Co.,	50	Feb	1 50	200
D—Cum Div.	125	..	..	5 dis.
B—Buy.	..	..	N—Nominal.	
	..	..	E—Ex. Div.	

A reception was held on Saturday evening at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, to welcome Mrs. Besant who has returned to Madras from her trip to England. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer presided and several members of local Legislative Council attended and took part in the function.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	Actuals for 24 hrs. ending 8-30 a.m. 3-9-1921.	Actuals since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept 3rd. 1920.	1921.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 11	23 63	39 20	35 47
Fort (St. Geo. Hpt.)			16 18	..
[illegible]			22 2	39 94
[illegible]			39 6	40 17

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd September 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.35 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded there and moderately clouded at Lahore. Night temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.15 in. of rain and skies are lightly clouded over the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana; Bikaner reports 0.43 in. Ajmer 1.28 in. Jaipur 0.24 in. Kotah 1.91 in. and Mount Abu 0.43 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Kotah and in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is above normal at Jodhpur but below it at Kotah; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and Jodhpur but below it at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general over the division and there has been a considerable increase in the amounts received. Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad report heavy falls of 4.38 in. and 5.35 in. respectively; Bhuj has had 0.20 in. Veraval 0.21 in. Rajkot 1.95 in. Surat 1.42 in. Deesa 0.68 in. Neemuch 0.32 in. and Indore 0.28 in. Skies are generally overcast and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal at Deesa, Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval but has fallen and is considerably lower than usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has decreased and has fallen locally over the division. Saugor reports 0.32 in. Khandwa 1.20 in. Chanda 0.16 in. and Paipur 0.40 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay reports 0.11 in. Mormugao 0.18 in. and Karwar 1.10 in. Skies are heavily clouded and at Bombay humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in North Hyderabad and a few falls have occurred in the North Bombay Deccan. Malegaon reports 0.18 in. Aurangabad 0.12 in. and Nizamabad 0.41 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmednagar and Sholapur humidity is in defect. Day temperature has fallen and is considerably lower than usual at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area has moved further westwards to Gujarat and has given some heavy falls of rain there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and Rajputana and local in the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in the North Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces and the South-East Punjab. Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para report respectively heavy falls of 5.35 in. and 438 in. other principal amounts being 2.25 in. at Mangalore, 1.43 in. at Surat, 1.95 in. at Rajkot, 1.20 in. at Khandwa and 1.28 in. at Ajmer. Temperature has fallen and is generally lower than usual about South Gujarat, the North Bombay Deccan and Central India West. The sea is rough at Colombo and Mangalore and has become rough or moderate on the Kathiawar coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana and lower Sind. A few falls are probable in the Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Madras. A decrease of rain is expected in Rajputana and an extension in lower Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd September 1921.

The repression in the North of the Bay has developed into a storm which may move slowly South-Westwards or Westwards and cross the coasts of Orissa and North Madras to-morrow. It is reviving the Bombay monsoon. A Western disturbance is affecting the extreme North of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa the West United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and on the North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the East of the United Provinces, the Punjab hills, South-East Rajputana, East Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in North-West Frontier Provinces and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point, Moulmein, Diamond Island three; Tavoy six; Rangoon, Chittagong two; Sambalpur one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree, Chakrata three; Simla one; Nowgong one and a half; and Mercara, Calingapatam one.

MR. GUPTE'S PROHIBITION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

In regard to his Prohibition Bill, Mr. Gupte, M.L.C., has been informed that the Government does not see his way to allow facilities for its immediate introduction in the Council in view of the Minister's decision to appoint a committee to go into the whole question of the Government's Abkari policy and the introduction of total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

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Public Accountant
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvantsari.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture on "Poetry in Spinning Wheel", Hind Sevak Samaj Hall, (opp. the the Vanita Vishram), Sandhurst Road 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa close at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

Poona Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.

Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	18 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13 15	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	15 [illegible]
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 [illegible]
Poona Express	19 40	7 [illegible]
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 [illegible]

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 [illegible]
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 [illegible]
East Passenger	21 30	7 [illegible]

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

MOTIWALLA.—Mrs. Champavati Manecklal Devidas Harivalabdas Motiwalla died yesterday at their residence, "Pharasram Mansion," Girgaum.

PEREIRA.—At 84, Matharpacady, Lt. Mr. Pereira of Richardson and Crudas. Funeral leaving his residence today at 8-30 a.m. for Sewree.

Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of G Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held today at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Committee 4/18 Khandke Building Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar.

SHANKARACHARYA AT DAKOR.

A correspondent from Dakor writes under date August 31 that magnificent reception was given to His Holiness Swami Bharti Krishna Tirthaji, Jagadguru Shree Shangeracharya of Sharda Peth at the temple of Shree Ranchhodji. He has been delivering sermons for the last many days

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Congress Members residing in Matunga was held on the 28th Aug. 1921, when the Matunga Congress Committee was formed and members were elected for the Managing Committee as office-bearers for the year.

LIFE OF LOK TILAK.

We are given to understand that the life of Lokmanya Tilak has been written by Mr. D. V. Athalye. It is in Press and will be published very shortly. The book is divided into 56 chapters and will have about 350 pages.

"ONAM" CELEBRATION.

To concert measures for the due celebration of "Onam" this year, a preliminary meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay will be held in the premises of the South Indian Club, Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) All those who are interested in the affair are requested to attend and offer suggestions to make the function a success.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 2nd instant was 141 as compared with 130 of the corresponding day of last year and two attacks from cholera and one attack and one death from influenza were recorded.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League' Bombay Mr. W. E. Johnson' of the Anti-Saloon League of America will deliver an address on "The Drink Problem" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall in Girgaum to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Bar-at-Law, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

"HOME NURSING."

A meeting of persons who hold certificates of Home Nursing will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, to-day Girgaum Sunday at 4-0 p. m. (S. T.) with a view to organise a Nursing Institute for the city of Bombay.

All who are interested in the movement are requested to attend.

LADY CHANDAVANKAR HOME CLASSES.

The hon. secretary acknowledges the following donations received up to the end of August:—

Mrs. Umabai S. Karnad (Mangalore Rs. 125, Mrs. Sundrabai D. Sirur and Mrs. Mutra bai V. Sirur (Hubli) Rs. 101 each, Mrs. Lakshmibai G. Ubhayakar, Hubli (in memory of her late mother-in-law) Rs. 51. Mr. R. N. Mehta (in memory of his late beloved wife) Rs. 50. Other contributions below Rs. 50, Rs. 521-8-0. Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,766/13/0. Total Rs. 2,716/7/0.

PAREL WORKSHOP STRIKE.

Three of the workmen of the G.I.P.Railway who had resumed work and attended workmen's meeting were assaulted by the strikers but were let off on their undertaking not to go to work again.

On Saturday morning near the Elphinstone Bridge some of the strikers who had collected then stoned a few Anglo-Indians going to work. A party of Mounted Police was requisitioned at once and the strikers were dispersed by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Spiers.

New York.—At opening cotton market recorded sensational decline of hundred points. Later it rallied fifty points and closed 52 to 75 points lower.

London, Sept. 1.—George Cook, the heavyweight champion of Australia and Carpentier have signed articles to box in London on December 2nd.

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

	Rs.	a.
A Sympathiser	5	0
S. M. Kodkany	2	8
V. Motilal	5	0
Wadilal Doongersi	5	0
Somchand M. Dalal	5	0
A true lover of money	1	4
P. M. G. (Parsi)	10	0
A. B. C.	50	0
Darashaw M. Doongaji	25	0
Dr. Navrozji Lakdawala	10	0
T. N. Desai	5	0
Some workmen of Messrs. G. Gahagan	5	8
D. D.	25	0
K. Raghvendrarao	3	0
W. T. Halai	5	0
"P." in memory of his late wife	15	0
H. A. Patel	20	0
K. M. Kothari	5	0
Y. M. Rane	2	0
Anon	1	0
Chandhlal T. Nanavati	10	0
V. N. Desai	10	0
Bai Maneckbai Jeejibhoy	200	0
Nasserwanji H. Sethna	100	0
Cheque sent Sept. 4th to Sir P. C. Roy for Rs.	525	4

Also delivery orders.
1 Bale Cloth from Keshavlal Vithal.
1 Bale Cloth from D. D. Shethia.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
A true over of money	1	4
S. M. Kodkany	2	8
V. Motilal	5	2
A. B. C.	50	0
Darashaw M. Doongaji	25	0
Dr. Navrosji M. Lakdawala	15	0
Some workmen of Messrs. Gahagan and Co.	5	8
D. D.	25	2
W. T. Halai	5	0
B. P. Gianchandani	5	0
"P." in memory of his late wife	15	0
H. A. Patel	20	0
Y. M. Rane	2	0
Cheque sent 4th to Pt. R. D. Chowdhery for Rs.	176	8

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF.

APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed to refer to the appeal, which has been widely circulated in the Press, on behalf of the Khulna Famine Relief Fund and to state that in addition to the distress in the Khulna District a similar situation exists in the Bhil country, viz., Maharashtra and Pancha Mahals.

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Association have ascertained that the facts of the case are substantially as reported and that relief, particularly in the abovementioned districts, is immediately required. The Committee have accordingly unanimously decided to submit for the consideration of members of the Association the following suggestions with a view to alleviate the situation so far as it is in their power to do so.

The Salvation Army are taking a leading interest in the work of relief and are prepared to take delivery of, despatch and, if necessary, distribute all contributions of cotton, cloth or money, the latter being particularly required for the purchase of seeds. The Committee accordingly suggest that each weaving mill should contribute two, or more, bales of cloth of any description and each spinning mill either the equivalent in cash or cloth purchased elsewhere. If the response to their suggestion is as generous as the Committee anticipate, it is understood that the situation generally will be materially relieved.

I am to add that the mills under the control of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., and E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., have promised, subject to the approval of their Directors, two bales each, making a total promised of six and twelve bales respectively. The Union Mills, Ltd., and the Sasoon S. and W. Co., Ltd., have also promised two bales each.

All contributions made in consequence of this appeal should be sent to Lieut.-Colonel J. Tuley, The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, and may be earmarked, if required, for distribution in particular districts, and an advice sent to the Secretary of the Association.

MOTOR CYCLE FATALITY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The adjourned enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Kaikhsaru Merwanji Bamboowala 28) who was found injured on Queen's Road on the night of the 25th July last, with his Motor cycle overturned by his side was concluded by the Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, at his Court.

Mr. P. E. Taylor, residing at Motlibai Street, deposed that on the night in question he was going home in a taxi car. He saw motor cars passing along Queen's Road on both sides at the corner of Princess Street. He saw there a motor cycle with a side car of greenish-brown colour going towards Chowpatty. Two cars preceded his. One of these passed the left side of the motor cycle, and soon after he heard a terrific crash of collission. He observed an object like that of a man falling in the gutter on the railway side. One of the cars that preceded his (witness's) car reversed and drew up almost alongside the cycle. A lady and a gentleman were seated in the front of the car and two or three inside. The gentleman who was driving bent towards the left side and looked at the cycle and the car was then driven away fast and passed his. He did not notice the number of the car.

The Jury returned the verdict that the death of Mr. Bamboowala was caused by injuries sustained by the overturning of his motor cycle, which apparently collided with another car under circumstances regarding which there were no evidence forthcoming before the jury.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

The Greek Offensive.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.

It is now a little over a fortnight when the Greeks launched their general offensive in Anatolia against the Kemalists.

The Greek troops marched towards Eski-Chehir from the North and towards Kutahia from the North and South-West. The Turkish troops withdrew without much resistance. In a minor side operation the Greeks occupied Afion-Kara-Hissar. The main objective in this case was Kutahia towards which the main body was moving while the group marching towards Eski-Chehir was only camouflaging the main movements towards Kutahia. From the Broussa front the Greek troops moved in two main directions, one towards Biledjik and the Kara-Keug passes north of Eski-Chehir with the object of immobilising the Kemalist forces at Eski-Chehir, and the other in a south-easterly direction towards Kutahia.

From the Ouchak front too the Greeks marched north-east, also on Kutahia. It appears that the main body of their troops was in these two groups, the one descending on Kutahia from Broussa and the other ascending towards Kutahia from Toulon-Bonnar (Ouchak).

The Fall of Kotahia.

The northern and southern columns entered Kutahia after meeting some resistance on July 17. The Greeks, it is said, had at least six divisions amounting to 72,000 men in the main attack. Here the Greeks according to some reports took 30,000 prisoners which fact is too exaggerated to be believed.

According to reports of Turkish eye-witnesses the evacuation of Kutahia was decided upon on the 8th instant and 1,200 cars were sent to the town to evacuate it. In this case Kutahia had been evacuated much before the Greek occupation.

The Turks were able to check Greek side attacks at Biledjik on the North and Afion-Kara-Hissar on the South.

The main body of Turkish troops retired towards Eski-Chehir.

The Fall of Eski-Chehir

The fortified positions of Eski-Chehir deprived as they now were of their southern covering position Kutahia, had no longer and strategical importance.

The famous heights of Inonou and Kovaltza, where the Greeks were taught a good lesson in March, attacked as they were this time from North and South could not hold against this bifrontal attack.

All strategical reasons made it imperative for the Kemalists to withdraw towards Angora after evacuating Eski-Chehir.

The Greek troops pursued the retreating Kemalist troops vigorously towards Eski-Chehir which as Turkish reports say was evacuated 10 days before the Greek occupation. It seems, on the fall of Eski-Chehir the Greeks must have found it an empty desolate town as the population had left the town pell-mell not caring even for their lightest belongings.

Eski-Chehir was occupied by Greek troops on 19th July. The Greeks claim to have captured 168 guns of latest models in good order and huge stocks of ammunition which they propose to use. The booty and prisoners captured at Kutahia and Eski-Chehir, they say, has been so enormous that they have not been able to count yet.

Undoubtedly such reports should be taken with reserve. One thing is certain and that is, that the "war lord" King Constantine's crown has been assured. The main credit of the present Greek advance has gone to him.

The outburst of jubilation and enthusiasm in the Greek population at Athens and Constantinople is difficult to describe. It may be gauged from the fact that practically all Greeks in Constantinople were confirmed Venizelists whereas they are now staunch Constantinists.

The latest Greek communiqués indicate that a violent battle was fought lost of Eski-Chehir where the Turks fared badly. The Greeks have continued their advance from Eski-Chehir towards Angora-Konia and claim to have occupied Sivri-Hissar on the way to Angora.

The Turkish Retreat.

The Turkish retreat can be accounted for, by any of the following reasons:—

(1) Strategy, (2) Outmanouvred by Greeks, (3) Numerical superiority of the Greeks (the Turkish papers openly allege that Greece has received help in many ways from her friends).

As the information at one's disposal is very disconnected and exaggerated, the true facts are yet difficult to ascertain.

The Turkish paper "Tevhid-Efkiar" claims that the evacuation of Kutahia and Eski-Chehir took place according to the Turkish plan, which was to draw the Greeks into the interior of Anatolia.

In the latest report the Greeks claim that more than two-thirds of the Kemalist Army has been annihilated and the remaining is in rout, and which has no possibility of reassembling seems to be a gross exaggeration. The manouvres of the Greeks have been to encircle the Kemalist Army which up till now seems to have been a failure.

Kemalist Premier's Statement on War.

Feozi Pasha, Chief of the National Defence (i.e., the Premier), made the following declarations before the Grand Parliament on 23rd July:—

"The enemy has been attacking us for two weeks. His turning movement to surround our left wing at Altountach has been stopped. On the line Said-Ghazi-Eski-Chehir on our right wing the battle lasted for five days. At first our forces pushed the enemy back to Eski-Chehir, but owing to enemy pressure on our left wing we had to withdraw further east of Eski-Chehir.

"Thanks to our Army's manouvring capacity we have succeeded in countering numerous enemy movements. By our attacks on the Biledjik side on the North and on the Afion-Kara-Hissar side on the South we have managed to hold up the enemy manouvres.

"The enemy was only able to advance from Doumlou-Bonnar to Said Ghazi, a distance of three days' march in two weeks. Our army has been able to maintain its integrity and discipline.

"At the present moment it appears that the enemy has not renounced his attacks. Nevertheless his first elan has been broken.

"We may therefore conclude that the enemy offensive will now slow down gradually and that our army, thanks to reinforcements from the rear, will give the enemy the *coup de grace*.

"Importance should not be given to the enemy advance. As long as our army is intact and as long as our confidence is unshaken, we shall with the aid of Providence, be successful."

The Parliament passed a vote of confidence in the Premier.

The Premier's Proclamation.

Feozi Pasha has issued a proclamation in which he says:—"There is no reason for popular anxiety concerning the enemy advance. The Turkish people may be persuaded that the army, in spite of the numerical superiority of the enemy, is fully capable of completing its task of conquering him.

"The enemy's losses are formidable, and he has already learnt what his advance costs. At Said Ghazi he received a very severe blow.

"The public which has been regularly kept informed of the military situation, will continue to be so informed by our official communiqués.

"The Angora Government is taking all measures necessary to ensure success, which the nation may wait for quite confidently.

"The enemy forces advancing into the interior are advancing towards their grave."

In another communiqué the Kemalist Premier says:—

"The news that our army has been broken up, has lost 30,000 prisoners and is in panic is absolutely false.

"The army retains its capacity of manouvre."

* * * *

It is reported that the Town Commandant of Angora in a proclamation has announced that the Kemalist Government and Parliament are being transferred from Angora to Sivas, further in the interior, for reasons of safety. The proclamation says that as the line of defence is a long way west of Angora, no panic is justified. Circulation in the streets after sundown in the capital is forbidden.

* * * *

Reports say that following upon the Greek successes, Ismet Pasha, the Kemalist Commander-in-Chief, has been replaced by Nourreddin Pasha, Commander of the Sivas Army Corps, and that a new battle will be given outside Angora (unconfirmed).

According to the "Patris" (Greek paper), the Greek troops are now 180 kilometres from Angora.

Greek C-in C's Communique: Greek Victory

The following Greek communiqué was issued on July 22:—

The great battle of Eski-Chehir ended with a complete and splendid victory by our heroic armies.

The pursuit of the fleeing enemy was continued the whole day and reached 45 kilometres east of Eski-Chehir. From orders found upon senior officers captured, it appears that the enemy concentrated all his forces and attacked with the object of recovering Eski-Chehir thus giving our army the opportunity of winning this magnificent victory.

The remnants of the enemy forces, making night marches as well as day are fleeing towards Sivri-Hissar (south of the railway line towards Angora) and north of that point.

The guns counted up to the present amount to 40 and vast numbers of prisoners, arms and munitions have been captured by us.

Owing to the rapid pursuit of the enemy which is going on, it has not been possible yet to enumerate accurately all the booty captured.

(To be continued.)

MULSHI PETA PROJECT.

SEQUEL TO MAVLAS' SATYAGRAHA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

Messrs. Bapat and K. M. Ranade, the educated Brahmins of Poona City, and 19 other Brahmins and a few Mavlas are being prosecuted before Mr. V. B. Naik, Deputy Collector under sections 427 and 447 I.P.C. with obstructing the Tata Hydro Electric Company's workmen at Mulshi Petha on the 7th June last Specific charges against the accused are that they removed rails and damaged culverts by which the dam works at Mulshi were being supplied with material. The two chief accused were undefended but the rest are represented by Mr. R. G. Dandawate, pleader. Mr. L. J. Apte, pleader, represents the Tata Company. The case is proceeding.

THE "ROYAL" AND GANDHI CAP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A friend draws my attention to a notice issued by one Mr. Garnett of the Royal Insurance Company, on the subject of the Gandhi Cap. The notice betrays a callous indifference to true facts and insistence on misrepresenting Mr. Gandhi's aims and the movement he leads. One must read the notice in order to understand the full significance of the above statement, and you will therefore excuse repetition.

CIRCULAR.

I have noticed that some members of the staff have recently adopted what is popularly known as the "Gandhi Cap." I am unaware whether they have done so as a mark of sympathy with Mr. Gandhi's aims or in admiration of Mr. Gandhi personally or to avoid the attentions of that gentleman's aggressive supporters.

I would suggest, however, that as the 'Royal" always discouraged members of their staff from taking any part in politics, the cap above referred to might be put aside during office hours.

As an additional reason for this suggestion, I would point out that one of Mr. Gandhi's cherished hopes is to severe the present political and commercial connections between Indian and Great Britain and under these circumstances it can hardly be considered courteous for members of the staff to don an emblem which indicates adherence to this programme while serving a British Company.

(Sd.) F. M. GARNETT,
Res. Secretary,
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

Your readers will note the interest Mr. Garnett takes in shielding his employees from the attention of *Mr. Gandhi's aggressive supporters.* As to discouraging members of their staff from taking part in politics, one would like to know whether the staff includes Mr. Garnett and the other European heads of the firm's various departments. If so are any of them members of the European Association or the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Committee or such other associations of purely political or semi-political character. Whether the manager of the Royal Insurance Co. together with the other firms, impressed upon their staff the urgency of attending the famous Willingdon meeting at the Town Hall.

As to the purport of the last paragraph of the notice and especially the last lines, I would suggest that patriotic Indians should take Mr. Garnett as his word, cease to have any connections whatever with the Royal Insurance Co., and place all insurance business with purely Indian companies that are managed by Indians.

There is all the room for Europeans in India who wish to live as brothers and friends, but there is no room for men like Mr. Garnett and his like to whom the National Cap is like a red rag to a bull and the sooner such people read aright the signs of the times and behave accordingly the better for all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PATEL.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

MR. ANDREWS.

TO GO TO EAST AFRICA IMMEDIATELY,

The "Leader" writes:—

Mr. C. F. Andrews, we are informed, proceeds to East Africa almost immediately, thus deferring his departure for Fiji till late in the autumn.

MADRAS LABOUR SITUATION.

MEETING IN BOMBAY,

A public meeting will be held under the anspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation to-night at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside Messrs E. L. Iyer of Madras. Joseph Baptista L. R. Tairsee, and others will address on "The Madras Labour Situation."

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS V. SUSSEX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

Glorious weather again prevailed at Brighton to-day when the match between the Australians and Sussex was continued. Sussex, who had made 121 for three wickets overnight were dismissed for 282 of which Young made 124. He was batting for four hours and hit fifteen fours.

The scoring of the Australians in their second innings was very slow. At the close they had made 105 for the loss of one wicket. Eight-thousand spectators were present

AUSTRALIANS BEAT SUSSEX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

The Australians beat Sussex at Brighton by 197 runs. The Australians' second innings was declared closed when the score was 332 for nine. It had lasted five hours and the principal scorers were Ryder 83, Collins 54, and Gregory 53. Tate took four wickets for 21.

Light was bad when Sussex went in, second time, and they gave a poor display being dismissed in eighty minutes for 62 runs. McDonald took four wickets for 32 and Mailey five for 18.

A COUNTY MATCH ABANDONED.

The match between Lancashire and Glamorgan was interfered with by rain and abandoned, no championship points being scored.

CABLE ITEMS.

Major-General Edward Henry Willis has been appointed Major-General Artillery General Staff, Branch Army Head-quarters, India in succession to the late Major-General C. E. D. Budworth.

New York.—Excitement and activity in cotton continues. All options have touched new high levels despite havy realising sellings.

Owing to hardness of ground and uncertainty as to the runners there is no official betting at present on St. Leger.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

SHIMIDZU'S STEADY PLAY.

TILDEN'S SPLENDID DRIVING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. at 8 p.m., Sept. 4.

The matches for the Davis Cup began here to-day in hot weather before ten thousand spectators. he first game was that between Johnston and Kumagae.

The former rapidly took first three games of the first set forcing Kumagae into the series of errors. The Japanese won the fourth which was Johnston's service and also fifth, his success in this game being mainly due to his opponent's mistakes and wild play. Johnston won the sixth gaining two points by a perfect placing. Point score for the set was Johnston 28; Kumagae 19.

In the second set Johnston took first three games losing only four points. He also won the fourth, but Kumagae then rallied and captured next two. He was warmly cheered for style in which he won the sixth against Johnston's service. Kumagae won the seventh but lost the eighth, Johnston subjected his backhand to continual bombardment causing him to make errors. Point score for the set Johnston 34; Kumagae 29.

In the third set Johnston's accurate placing and fast driving won him first two games. He lost the third chiefly because he put three shots into net but captured the fourth easily. Kumagae did not even attempt to make returns on two occasions. Kumagae won the fifth owing to several mistakes on the part of Johnston, but the latter then went ahead and took the set. Point scope.—Johnston 30; Kumagae 17.

TILDEN vs. SHIMIDZU.

Excellence of play in the match between Tilden and Shimidzu continually evoked bursts of cheering. Tilden won the first three games of the first set utilising to deadly advantage his chop strokes and vicious drives but lost the next three through a series of errors. He put many balls out in sideline drives, but recovering played carefully and took next two games. Shimidzu mainly by a clever placing and his oponent's errors won next three and also the twelfth and the set. Point score. Shimidzu 48; Tilden 39.

Tilden who seemed to be feeling heat was playing carefully and quietly and won the first game of the second set. Shimidzu took second fighting every point and Tilden lost third mainly through two double faults, but he retrieved his position by clever corner drives and captured the fourth. Shimidzu won next two, but American reasserting himself took the seventh with four service aces and the eighth by a remarkable burst of speed. Shimidzu did not attempt to return some balls. Effort tired Tilden and Shimidzu went ahead and took next two games and set. Point score.—Shimidzu 31; Tilden 30.

Tilden started the third set wildly and dropped the first two games. The Jap's play was as steady as clockwork, but it had no particular brilliance. Tilden then steadied himself and captured next four games by a splendid driving, but Shimidzu placing excellently took next three. Tilden frequently drove out of the court and served some double faults. Shimidzu was meanwhile playing almost perfect tennis. Tilden pulled of the tenth game after being within point of losing the set and the match. He also won the eleventh. He was nearly exhausted, but managed by sheer will power to win the twelfth. Point score.—Tilden 55; Shimidzu 49.

After rest.—American revived and won the first game by rushing up to net. Shimidzu won the second. Tilden took the third by goods serving and smashing. Shimidzu then won his own service, but Tilden won next four by good placing and ran out. Point score.—Tilden 30; Shimidzu 10.

CHALLENGE ROUND RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

In the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup, Johnston beat Kumagae in the first match and Tilden beat Shimidzu in the second.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

New York.—In the Davis Cup score, in a match between Johnston and Kumagae was 6/2, 6/4, 6/2 in former's favour. Tilden beat Shimidzu by 5/7, 4/6, 7/5, 6/2, 6/1.

New York.—America was defeated Japan in the Challenge Round on the Davis Cup.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLES IN ST. LEGER.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are the probables for the St. Leger:—

Craiganeran	Frank Bullock.
Franklin	Donoghue.
Thunderer	Blank.
Westward Ho	Carslake.
Roman Fiddle	Hulme.
Foundation	Fox.
Milesius	Beary.
Star of Blyth	Calder.
Polemarch	Childs.
Napoleon	Connell.
Beauregard	Strydom.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following is the result of Prince Edward Handicap:—

Mrs. G. Robinson's Flamboyant	1
Lord Derby's Harrier	2
Duke of Westminsters Caltrop	3

Fifteen ran. Won by three-quarters of length; five lengths between second and third.

Betting.—7/2 against Flamboyant; 3/1 Harrier; 25/1 Caltrop.

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* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
* * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Sept. 5, 1921.

TRY SYMPATHY!

Everybody who has watched the Indian situation through the last two years has been aware of a sharp division in British informed opinion with regard to India into two parties which we will call the Party of Divine Right and the Party of Imperial Necessity. The latter recognises that the time has come when subject peoples conscious of their nationality and fretting at a foreign yoke, are bound to be a factor of disintegration to the British Realm; that they must be given national liberty and equal rights within the Empire, in the interests of the Empire. The former recognises nothing of the kind, flying into a rage at the idea that the ancient reign of "White" prestige, so comfortable for the "ruling race", should be at all disturbed; it looks on Mr. Montagu's "Reforms" as little less than treason-felony, and Mr. Montagu himself as little better than a traitor. Its members are themselves so full of racial animosity that they impute the same mentality to Asiatics and therefore are persuaded that the liberation of the Indian must entail race vengeance, i.e., the extermination of the English in India. They do not know that Asiatics are as quick to respond to love and sympathy as they are to hatred and repression, because love and sympathy have never entered their thoughts regarding anyone in an inferior position to themselves. Forced to accept the conditions of a royally proclaimed "New Era", they did their best to "pay out" Mr. Montagu and, failing there, have tried to wreack their vengeance upon Indian nationalists. If the regime of European place and privilege in India has got to go, they would at least not let it go without a sea of bloodshed, an orgy of cruely towards patriotic Indians, just to show the—native what they think of him.

It is to this unquestionably evil spirit that we attribute the attempt made in the Anglo-Indian Press to lay the Moplah Rising with all its excesses at the door of the non-violent Non-cooperation movement. They might, with greater justice, have laid it at the door of His Majesty's Government which, in spite of many warnings from the Government of India and from every Indian of note who has been to England, officially or unofficially, since the war, has refused to do justice to the Muslims or to keep its pledges in the matter of the Turkish settlement. If it had not been for the organised Khilafat movement there would have been "Moplah risings" all over India before now. But some Englishmen have not the sense to see that organised peaceful agitation is the sole alternative to violence; they try to crush the organised agitation. Some Englishmen have not the sense to see that when feeling runs as high as it has run of late among the Indian Musulmans, it needs a safety-valve; or that a little sympathy, though tacit, from the authorities is worth all the force of repression at their disposal, at such a time. We cannot but regard the cry for repression of the Non-cooperation movement, which means all India, raised in connection with a local outbreak, like the Moplah Rising, as extremely sinister; for we do not desire to see the British Empire in the East go down in blood; we know that the whole world is watching the behaviour of the British in India, waiting to compare, it with British protestations of humanity; and we know that English as well as European and American opinion will not stomach another great campaign of "repression". Lord Reading would not permit such a campaign, we feel sure; and we in the Bombay Presidency, have no fear of such a tragic folly being allowed when the wisdom of Sir George Lloyd's cool and tolerant attitude has been demonstrated in the peaceable and constructive development of the Non-cooperation movement here. But there are men who desire the opposite of peaceable development, and it is those men of whom Lord Reading must beware far more than of Shaukat Ail and Mohamed Ali whose demand is only that England should keep faith with Islam—a demand that can be satisfied easily and with honour. The demand of the men we have in mind is for vengeance on the Indian people for daring to aspire to be free within the Empire, and it cannot be satisfied without dishonour, and we believe irretrievable dishonour.

The Viceroy, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, referred to the Moplah outbreak which he said:

> "it would be both wrong and rash to assume as symptomatic of the conditions prevailing in the whole of Inda because the Malabar District had always been the storm centre of serious disorders. He assured all that being a lawyer and of Liberal traditions he would have never consented to the declaration of martial law unless he was satisfied about its absolute necessity, the ground for rebellion being carefully prepared by creating an atmosphere favourable to violence rousing the masses. The situation was, however, now in hand due to military and naval aid and soon it was hoped the normal life of civil Government would be restored and the guilty would be punished. But, asked the Viceroy could anything else be expected except violence if the doctrine of defiance of constituted authority were being instilled into minds of the masses? In spite of exhortations of non-violence by the leader of the movement of whose earnestness and sincerity Lord Reading was firmly convinced, again and again those exhortations were being disregarded. Government would continue to preserve law and order, welcoming the help of the legislature and all law-abiding citizens."

If the ground in Malabar had been carefully prepared for the rising, by whom hat it been so prepared? Certainly not by the organised Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement for it is now six months since Mr. Yakub Hasan, the principal leader of that movement in the Madras Presidency, and some other responsible leaders, were prevented from addressing the Moplahs by one Mr. Thomas who seems also to have played a leading part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak. Those six months must surely be included in the preparation of which Lord Reading spoke. Who was in charge of the preparation during those six months? The answer, it seems to us, must be either Mr. Thomas, autocrat of Malabar, or the Moplahs themselves or both. Without disputing for a moment the necessity of martial law when once the Moplahs rose, we cannot help wondering whether, if Mr. Yakub Hasan and his friends had been allowed free access to them and free speech with them, they would have risen at all; and whether under a District Magistrate who had more sympathy for Muslim agitation at this juncture—the Government of India has expressed deep sympathy with it upon occasions far too numerous to mention here—the bloodshed and the wreckage there in Malabar might not have been avoided. This portion of Lord Reading's speech, although applauded by his hearers in the Legislative Assembly, is not at all in touch with Indian feeling or opinion. We believe that if he would take the trouble to come down unceremoniously among the people he would see cause to modify his view in some important respects. He would learn that if the exhortations of Mr. Gandhi to non-violence have been again and again disregarded—by people generally who had heard them only as a distant rumour—there were local reasons for that "disregard", which have escaped his notice on the heights of Simla, police "zulum" of a sort which he has never met in England, irritating methods of the local magistrates and a general policy of paying people out for daring to think independently. He would learn that the Non-cooperation movement does not spread disorder; but where the magistrates allow it to be preached it is a growing order in the land, a growing peace within a troubled realm which can only be condemned upon the ground that it was not produced by Government. We wish he could come down from the Olympian heights and learn these things in order that his judgment in the next few months may not be biassed all unknowingly by officialdom, as it seems to us to be at present. Government should not be for the sake of Government, but for the good of the people governed. If instead of envisaging the Non-cooperation movement with such reprehensive sternness as is likely to be taken by the Jingoes up and down the land as sanction for repressive measures, he would but apply himself to put an end to Non-cooperation by securing the Revision of the Turkish Treaty in the sense desired by India, and by removing other galling grievances, he would need no interviews with Mr. Gandhi, no apologies or prosecutions of the Ali Brothers to become what we sincerely hope that we may live to see him, the Viceroy of a new and free and once for all united India.

THE G. O. M.

Bombay, in the course of the last two days, gave striking testimony of the profound reverence it cherishes for the Grand Old Man of India. Brought up in the trying school of poverty Dadabhai was essentially a man of the people. His spotless private life and the trials and difficulties he had to encounter in the service of his country—Dadabhai was a "self-made" man—won for him the hearts of millions of his countrymen. A brilliant student, a devoted son, an ideal teacher, an honest merchant, a progressive Dewan and a persistent "agitator," Dadabhai is the most remarkable example of willing sacrifice for and unfaltering devotion to the cause dearest to every patriotic Indian. His life was wholly devoted to the spade work essential for building a nation so that its foundations might not give way. It is because of the courage, devotion and sacrifice of Dadabhai and a few others like him that the nation has been able to advance towards its destined goal. As Carlyle puts it: "They all marched forward there, all generations since the beginning of the world, like Russian soldiers into the ditch of the Schweidnitz fort, only to fill up the ditch with the dead bodies that we might march over and take the places.' The latter part of the life of Dadabhai was spent in wrestling in the political arena where he was required to put up a stern fight for securing for his countrymen a share in the administration of their country. Though the old order of agitation has given place to new, Dadabhai was a pioneer of many a matter which figures prominently in the Non-cooperation movement. It was he who courageously unfurled the banner of freedom, declaring in the memorable Calcutta Congress and at a time when the country was stirred to its inmost depths, that the goal of India was Swaraj using the very term now so familiar to the people.

With unerring precision he pointed out that India's chief grievance was her economic exploitation. His heart wept at the increasing poverty in the country. He minutely studied the economic condition of India and his evidence before the Fawcett Committee remains a monument of unsparing industry and accuracy of details. It was before that Committee that he spoke in scathing terms about the poverty of India and declared that the average income of an Indian was Rs. 20 per head whereas the incidence of taxation amounted to Rs. 3 per head. How deeply he felt about this economic poverty can be judged from what he said in the course of an address in England entitled "India Must Be Bled." Lord Salisbury, once a Secretary of State for India, had declared that "as India must be bled the lancet should be directed to the parts where the blood is congested or at least sufficient, not to those parts already feeble from the want of it." Referring to this, Dadabhai said in severe terms: "Blood has been more and more drawn upon during the past quarter of a century. The result is that they have bled to death; and why? A large proportion of our resources and wealth is clean carried away never to return to us. This is the process of bleeding." Proceeding, he observed: "If the British people do not rouse themselves, the blood of every man that dies there will lie on their head; You may prosper for a time, but a time must come when you must suffer the retribution that comes from this evil system of Government." He also saw with the foresight of a statesman that what was most essential in India was unity and pointed out with characteristic significance that "Hindus and Mahomedans are the two eyes of Mother India. Injure the one and you injure the other." He was a strong advocate of Swadeshi. In his Calcutta Congress speech he said that Swadeshi was a forced necessity for India in its unnatural economci muddle.

It is to the memory to such a man that Bombay paid its tribute. Quite fittingly he was called the Grand Old Man of India, a title which speaks volumes for the love in which he is held by his countrymen and which Dadabhai regarded as the highest reward of his life.

Notes of the Day.

Munitions Mysteries.

Sir Thomas Holland is at last going, but the Augean Stables into which the Munitions Department has been converted by his "successful" administration, will take a long time to cleanse. Whoever his successor may be, he will find no light task confronting him, if he approaches the responsibilities of the post in a truly conscientious spirit. We do not wish to minimise Sir Thomas Holland's services, whatever they be, to the Government of India in the two departments over which he presided, but we wish to say, in the interest of truth, that in the impartial estimation of the public of this country he signally failed both as an administrator and as a public servant. In spite of his undoubted parts and his intimate knowledge of the industrial problems of this country, he failed to utilise the splendid opportunities placed at his disposal for the lasting benefit of the Indian people. He seems to have been obsessed with the idea that an Indian is "no good" and will never be "good", in the industrial field and he proceeded to administer the Industries Department in that light. If his distrust of Indian talent and Indian capabilities was sincerely entertained by him, the people of this country can only pity him; but a person holding such views was certainly not the one who ought to have been left in charge of the Industries Department. While the people of India are grateful to him for what little he did for them, it cannot be said that they are sorry that Sir Thomas has ceased to be responsible for the guidance of industrial development if this country.

A Mystery Department.

As for Sir Thomas Holland's services in the Munitions Department, they are mostly a sealed book to the public and the latter are, therefore, not in a position to form a correct estimate of them. The Munitions Deaprtment, like the Political Department, is a mystery department Most of the scenes enacted behind the Munitions purdah will never come to public light. Vague murmurs are sometimes heard and momentary glimpses are occasionally caught of the transactions carried on in the chambers of mystery, but it is well-nigh impossible for any outsider to secure a tangible record of either these murmurs or glimpses. It is only when a supremely silly bungle, such as was witnessed in the police courts in Calcutta, takes place that the public get an opportunity to reflect on the extent to which matters can be carried by the tin-gods securely ensconsed behind the Munitions purdah. If the transactions had been carried on by more clever persons, the scandal need not at all have come to public light or assumed the dimensions it did Sir Thomas Holland is expected to-day to vindicate his own part in the Karnani-Banerjee affair, and we hope the explanation will be both complete and satisfactory.

Wanted Explanation.

During the last few days one or two fresh mysteries connected with the Munitions Board have come to our notice and we wish that some explanation of these could be afforded to the public by some one connected with the Board. The first refers to an incident which took place nearly five years ago. The Deputy Controller, Timber Supplies, Bombay, had, anticipating heavy indents from overseas, arranged, with a contractor in Bombay, for Oregon pine, sawn into sizes, from America at Rs. 184 per ton, delivery at Bombay. But this offer was rejected, and the Deputy Controller's recommendation disapproved, by the Munitions Board, Simla, then as now presided over by Sir Thomas Holland. But, *the same timber* from *the same contractor* was purchased direct by the Board at Rs. 234 per ton, a few weeks later, at a net loss to Government of about Rs. 500,000, for ten thousand and odd tons! Here is the second mystery and it relates to an incident which took place towards the end of 1918. An officer of the Board in Bombay, gives a written order—in a Hotel!—for 150,000 teak ballies to a local firm of contractors. The order is neither made known to the Office (Timber Supplies), the Munitions Board, Simla, or the Officer's successor, nor entered in the office registers. This was on 10th October 1918. The order is given in spite of the fact that public tenders for these teak ballies had already been called for and were actually due on the 14th October 1918! The Officer immediately afterwards packs off to Malabar on duty. His successor is confronted within a few days with an application from the firm of contractors for the supply of waggons to bring the teak ballies. He finds no trace in his office of any order placed with these contractors, though he notes his predecessor's signature on the slip of paper in the possession of the representative of the firm. In his dilemma, he reports the whole case to the Board at Simla, giving the quotations of the various tenders received as well as quotation given by the firm, which is *nearly double* the lowest quotation received from other tenderers. Would it be believed that the Simla Board issued an order confirming the order given to this firm and thus condoning the serious irregularity of one of the Board's own officers? Yet, that is what the Board did! The original officer's conduct was reprehensible not merely because he gave an order before all the replies to the call for public tenders had been scrutinised, but also because he ignored the fact that before issuing such a big order the Board's approval was necessary. And yet the Board thought nothing of the defiance of its authority—and what is more, of the loss of about Rs. 1,20,000 which the Government of India was likely to suffer by contracting with the firm! Has Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Board, or Sir Arthur Anderson, member of the Board in charge of Timber Supplies, at the time, any satisfactory explanation to offer of these two mysteries? We should be glad to know the facts brought to our notice are not true. We pause for an answer, before we make further revelations.

Jains and Humanitarian Work.

The Pajjusan ("Paryushana") holidays of the Jains commenced last week and so long as they last Jain charity, which is proverbial, will be specially in evidence all over the country, for every pious Jain, rich or poor, is enjoined to make special efforts during the Pajjusan to demonstrate his feelings of friendliness and charity to all living creatures, human and sub-human. It has been said that Charity blesses both him that gives and him that receives. But unless Charity is discriminating there is the risk that the blessing may rest on only one party i.e. the giver. It is, therefore, essential that Charity should be as discriminating as possible so that it may prove to be truly the double blessing that one expects it to be. A large portion of the Jain charities during the Pajjusan is directed towards the amelioration of the suffering of the dumb animal creatures, both cattle and birds, which are serviceable to mankind in various ways. In this connection we invite the attention of Jain philanthropsts to the work of the Bombay Humanitarian League. It is a work which every Jain is bound to appreciate. A splendid service the League has done is the stoppage of animal sacrifices in various Indian States and at various places in India, as the result of the its appeals. The League has also been successful during the past two years in persuading a large number of municipalities in the country to put a stop to the slaughter of calves and milch cattle. These two achievements ought to be sufficient to secure the help of every true humanitarian among the Jains. In past years Jain charity has flowed freely towards the League. We trust this year too an equal measure of sympathy will be extended by the Jains to the work of the League.

EQUEL TO REFUSAL TO PAY RATES.

ORDER FOR ARREST OF 32 POPULAR COUNCILLORS.

A CURIOUS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 4.

A curious situation has arisen owing to the refusal of the Pollar Borough Council to obey the order of the Courts to pay rates to the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the ground that the Borough is overburdened by excessive poor relief which the Council claims should be equalised throughout London. Orders for arrest of thirty-two Councillors have been issued and the Sheriff's officers arrested nine, yesterday evening.

ARREST OF 3 MORE COUNCILLORS.

THEIR APPEAL FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 4.

Three more Poplar Councillors were arrested this afternoon. A large crowd of the unemployed heartily cheered the prisoners, shouted "Up Rebels", and sang the Red Flag. Mr. Alderman Scurr, one of those arrested, made a speech to the crowd in which he urged that there should be no rioting but passive resistance. Not a penny of the rent should be paid.

It is stated the matter will be submitted to the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff on Monday.

RELIEF DEMANDS OF UNEMPLOYED.

CALLING OF SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 4.

The unemployment question has suddenly come to the fore through simultaneous, and, apparently, centrally-controlled demonstrations in various districts in London, demanding extravagant relief allowances from the Boards of Guardians. A few Boards, notably that of Islington, have complied. Others have temporised. It is noteworthy that there have been no outbreaks of violence, demonstrators generally dispersing quietly when officials have explained the difficulty of increasing the already enormous sums spent on relief.

The Executive of the Labour Party has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George on the question of unemployment urging the immediate calling of a special session of Parliament to deal with the serious situation on the national basis, instead of, as at present, throwing the burden of relief on Municipalities, whereby the rate-payers in the poorest districts are the worst sufferers.

ARRIVAL OF SINN FEIN REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Two representatives of Sinn Fein arrived at Inverness this morning and motored to Gairloch with the Sinn Feins reply to Mr. Lloyd George.

DAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 3-40 p.m., Sept. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

In view of the serious issues raised by the Daily Eireann's reply a special meeting of the Cabinet was held at Inverness on Wednesday and Premier will visit the King in Scotland.

DAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

SENT TO LONDON FOR CIRCULATION TO MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 4.

The Premier has sent the Dail Eireann's reply which was delivered to him at Gairloch, yesterday evening, to London, for circulation to Ministers. In view of the serious issues involved, Mr. Lloyd George is convening a Cabinet meeting, on Wednesday, at the Inverness Town Hall. The King will be at Moyhall in the neighbourhood where the Premier will visit him.

It is stated, in Downing Street, that Mr. de Valera's reply to the Premier is not likely to be available for publication for some days.

BURGENLAND DISPUTE.

ALLIES' NOTE TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 4.

Vienna.—The Allies have forwarded a Note to Hungary ordering compliance with the peace treaty in connection with the Burgenland dispute.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

PROPOSED PERMANENT COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Geneva.—France has proposed an amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations, providing for the constitution of a permanent Armaments Commission to investigate and advise the Council on the enforcement of Article One requiring the members to accept the regulations of the League regarding military and naval forces and Article Eight requiring reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety

BELFAST DISTURBANCE.

CAUSE OF MILITARY INTERVENTION.

WHO BEGAN THE AFFRAY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The late intervention of the military forces in Belfast was due to the reluctance of the authorities to do anything that might be construed as breaking the truce. It is recognised that the disturbances may seriously affect peace.

Developments have already been made the basis of violently partisan comments by the newspapers, one section of which declares that the "pogrom of the Catholics" has been promoted by the Orange shipyard leaders with the deliberate intention of wrecking the peace movement, while another section asserts that "the murder campaign in Belfast is the price of Mr. Lloyd George's surrender to the assassins' object of the Sinn Fein rebel being to provoke the Orangemen to take vengeance." It is impossible amidst confusion of tumult to ascertain who begins the affray. It is noteworthy that there have been numerous victims among the spertators watching the fight.

FRESH OUTBURST OF FIRING.

LORD MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

There was fresh outburst of firing in several districts in Belfast late last evening and troops were called in and opened fire with salutary effect. Quiet was generally restored. To-day has been quiet throughout the city.

Most satisfactory effects have followed the posting of strong military forces and patrolling by an armoured car. The only disturbing incident was the sniping at men going to work. The sniper disappeared on the approach of the police.

The Lord Mayor to-day issued a proclamation appealing for continuance of peace. He declared that further military effectives were ready, if required that the authorities were determined to crush disorder and that ample protection would be afforded to all the classes. Hitherto the dead total 17 and wounded 200.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Additional troops arrived in Belfast this morning. Traffic was resumed and all the shops were open.

VICTIMS OF R. 38. DISASTER.

FUNERAL OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 4.

There was a moving scene at Hull on the occasion of the funeral of British officers and men of R38. Thousands of silent spectators lined the streets. The Cortege was headed by a firing party of a hundred men from the Air Force base at Howden. Coffins, borne on aircraft trailers, were drawn by motor tenders and preceded by a band of the Air Force. The victims were buried in one grave. A monument will be erected in the cemetery. The bodies of fourteen members of the British crew are still missing.

SENSATIONAL ADVANCE IN COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 4.

New York.—Cotton registered sensational advance of from 145 to 168 points on account of the Department of Agriculture's statement as to the depressing condition of crops in North and South Carolina, Georgia Arkansas, and Texas, owing to weevils and unfavourable weather.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO DADABHAI.

MR. JAYKAR'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

It was in the fitness of things that the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha should commemorate the birthday anniversary of the greatest of the great Parsi, that ever was born in India—the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—and at the same time help the sufferers who are affected by famine in the Punjab and Khulna, thus killing two birds with one stone. The Excelsior Theatre which has been the headquarters of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha's activity for sometime past was on Saturday last packed to its utmost capacity by ladies and gentlemen of almost all castes and creeds—Europeans excepted. The speeches were as entertaining as they were instructive and were perfectly in harmony with the spirit of the occasion impressing the hearers with one sole object, viz.,—to follow in the footsteps of that great and revered G. O. M. whose name for decades past has been a household word in India. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law presided.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. S. Naidu before reciting her song specially composed for the occasion, made a stirring speech in which she said that the life long struggle of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was for the economic emancipation of India. He felt extremely for the poverty-stricken India and out of reverance the most practical way to commemorate his birthday was to help the cause which he loved so much—the cause of the poor by subscribing our mite forwards the suffering humanity of the Punjab and Khulna. It was not sufficient to put our hands into our pockets and help the poor but also it was necessary to translate our words into action.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had so long resided in England that he could be well-called an Englishman as well as Indian. What was splendid and fine in the English character was now unfortunately conscupously lacking in India. His great characteristics were his love of Justice and cause of humanity. There were thousands of Indians who were more educated than him but he was imbued with the spirit of unsurpassable patriotism. His whole life was the concentration for the ideal of India's progress and India's Swaraj.

When she (speaker) leading a deputation of Bombay ladies went to Versova to offer greetings on his birthday, she asked the G. O. M. if he had any message to give, and he with mystical eyes of hope gravely said "Tell every Indian to do his duty." There was no other message for Indians that day than for one and all to do his duty and be united. (Applause.).

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel then said that his first lesson in politics he received from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji when he was in London. His (Mr. Dadabhai's) speeches and writings revealed one thing only viz., that he was an Indian first and Parsi afterwards. He exhorted the Parsi community to follow in Mr. Dadabhai's footsteps Mr. Dadabhai was the first to give message of Swaraj in 1906, his watchword being "agitate, agitate, agitate. But with agitation cooperation ceased automatically. Some people criticized the Congress Creed as being too elastic giving its adherents the option of remaining in or going out of the Empire. But what Mahatma Gandhi said now, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said years ago, viz:—have colonial self-government or the system of government as prevailed in United Kingdom.

They could take message from Mr. Dadabhai's life in threefold ways: (1) He considered himself as an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. (2) His message of Swarajya whether to remain in or out of the Empire and (3) Agitate, agitate until we get Swarajya. (Applause.).

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who was received with cheers regretted the turn of events that had taken place in Malabar. He said the district where the situation now has monopolized the public is inhabited by people who are simple and uneducated, but events now are taking such a formidable shape all throughout India that he feared the future if no Swarajya was in immediate sight. It was not the programme of Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. (speaker's) that marked the future of India, but the programme of God that marked India's destiny.

Referring to Mr. Dadabhai, he said, that without him there would not have been the prominent men that they all saw these days. They could well say to the spirit of Dadabhai to be at rest as they would fight out Swarajya being faithful to their duty even unto the end. (Applause.).

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then said:—

The great immortal hero in his life time was the greatest msisionary of the age who did more to cement and build the Indian Nationhood, and to remove the different barriers that in his days divided the various inhabitants of this vast country. Building up of an Universal Indian Brotherhood was one of the greatest missions of his life, and he always prided himself to be called an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. nearly two generations ago, to unfurl the banner of "Swaraj" in the great National Congress.

As an M.P., as an Educationsit of the highest order, or as a trusted leader of the people, in his days, he was the most honoured guest of the highest and most exalted function, both social and government, and those who had the honour and the pleasure to see him, described him as very affable and pleasing in his manners, very entertaining in his conversation on local and other topics, but when it came to a question of discussion, on a point of political principles or the rights of Indians, or status of Indian citizenship, he entirely forgot his friend, either white or brown, he forgot the obligations conferred by them and even forgot the sumptuous entertainments he had received at their hands, was fierce as a lion and tenacious as a Parsi Priest, and would not budge an inch from the position he had carefully taken up: there lies the real strength of character, and the real test of true leadership. Thus with no mere alphabetical titles or honour, to proceed or succeed his name, still he was more respected by the Government and honoured by the people than a gentleman with a tail of titles half a yard long.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

I rise to add my humble tribute of praise to the memory of one who was in every way the pioneer of Indian politic. The outstanding features of his life and career were a directness and firmness of purpose and a profound and pitiless mastery of facts. It was he who propounded and maintained the well-known theory of the drain and supported it by an array of facts and figures and by a wealth of details which has never been surpassed in the history of Indian politics. As an active politician he was at once the scandal of sycophants, the despair of his critics and a terror to the bureaucracy.

Other thing which marked him out as a leader of men was his mastery over facts and figures and his patient study of the Indian economic problems. The drain theory to-day is an accepted doctrine of Indian politics. Nobody who cares to understand the economic situation in India to-day can afford to ignore the inferences and deductions which he has drawn from official records.

He has conclusively shown that to speak of the prosperity of India under British rule is to be the victim of a delusion; it is a more figure of speech. But perhaps the greatest service which he did to his countrymen and for which his name will ever remain immortalized in this country was his emphatic declaration that Swaraj alone was the sovereign remedy for the ills from which India suffered. That word has now been officially adopted as the goal of Indian politics; let us make it a reality by our sufferings and sacrifices; that would be the most appropriate tribute of praise from his grateful countrymen to the Grand Old Man of India. (Applause).

MR. JAYKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar in the course of his speech said:—

When carefully studied, you will find that Dadabhai's work can be divided into two periods. You see distinctly an evolutionary process going on through his writings. His earlier career, was really very chequered, beginning as a school-master, then a merchant, a commercial agent, a Diwan and an administrator. Through all these stages, you find his activities characterised by an earnest endeavour to be usheful to his people, even at the sacrifice of his private means. Two features distinguished his early career as a publicist, viz: (1) an infinite capacity for taking pains in ascertaining the true facts for himself, (2) an indomitable courage in stating his conclusions, as arising out of those facts, after they had been most patiently investigated. Most of his early writings show a deep and incessant search for facts and figures—an aspect of political life, which, unfortunately, has become rare in these times. His conclusions are, often times, harmful to the prestige and claims of British Rule as a civilising and beneficient agency in India. But I want you to note one important circumstance, in connection with this part of his career, that, though he stated these unpleasant truths employing very often scathing and bitter terms, he was not devoid of the hope that when his facts were fully realised by English Statesmen, the better sense of England would be awakened and Indian grievances would be remedied. It was to him a case of England's "Spirit being willing but knowledge deficient" and in this view and in the confidence born of it, for nearly two decades, he laboured hard to rivet England's attention on the defects of British Rule in this country.

But, as he worked on from year to year, he appears to have met with many disappointments; he heard a prominent Parliamentarian describe him as "the blackman" and the British policy in India, stated by him in words, which have since become classical, that "India must be bled, the lancet should be directed to the parts where the blood is congested or at least sufficient, not to those which are already feeble from the want of it."

CROWNING POINT.

Such experiences, heaped one on the top of another, appear to have acted on his mind very prejudicially—a mind, gentle, modest, calm and trustful, and you therefore find in his later writings a note of despair. Gradually it appears to have drawned on him that relief would not come with more knowledge on the part of England, that the vested interests were too deeply seated, that it was no use asking for this Reform and that, or tinkering with this abuse or that grievance. He soon realized that the proper remedy lay in making a bold and uncompromising claim for the control of the entire administration, so as to Indianise the temper and not only the personnel of the British administration in this Country. His speech as the president of the Calcutta National Congress of 1906, which can be regarded as the crowning point of such a belief, was delivered after an experience in despair of more than a quarter century. It contains his final message to his countrymen to agitate, combine and attain full "Swaraj." That a mind so genial, so hopeful, so patient, so full of trust, should have been driven to this conclusion after forty year's endeavour, is a heavy indictment against the methods of British Rule and furnishes perhaps the greatest justification for raising a demand, so contemptuously laughed at in Anglo-Indian papers, that the earliest establishment of complete responsible government is the only cure for our evils. It's a demand on which Liberals and Extremists are all agreed. It is equally a demand to which most Anglo-Indian journalists, of various shades of opinions, are opposed. In this fact lies in my opinion the true test of the justice of our claim. While reading the encomiums bestowed by a local Anglo-Indian Daily, upon the proceedings of the Reform Conference held in this very hall a few days ago, one is struck with the unmitigated condemnation which the Paper pours upon the demand for the early establishment of complete responsible government, so feebly embodied in some of the resolutions of the Conference. This united opposition to our united claim ought to stir up. From the Viceroy's utterances it appears that he is aware that the former condfience in the beneficence and justice of British ideals has given place to a deep seated suspicion. The Viceroy courageously hopes that he will succeed in replacing this suspicion by the generous confidence, which was associated with British Rule in the minds of Indians for over a century. It is a difficult task, amounting, as it does, to a complete reversal of the mischievous and illiberal processes which, by long duration, have acquired the force of a tradition. It will be an endeavour worthy of his liberal traditions and the high place he occupies in the esteem of his countrymen. But in the meanwhile our demand has to be pressed with courage and insistence. We shall have not met here in vain this evening, if the occasion should add strength to our convictions and vigour to our endeavours.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREEKS' ADVANCE.

TROOPS REACH GATES OF ANGORA?

KEMALIST GOVT. REMOVED TO KAISERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 4.

A Constantinople message to the "Daily Express" says that the Greek troops have reached the gates of Angora, but the Turkish forces despite severe losses are intact and are retreating the south-east of Angora which is now deserted. The Kemalist Government has been removed to Kaiseria.

ADVANCE IN DIRECTION OF MT ARDIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

Athens.—A communique dated August 31st states that the Greeks have continued to advance in fighting beyond Gordium and have occupied fortified positions at Boladji and Yildizdag while to the east the fortified line of Tumboroglu has been captured after a very fierce fighting at close quarters which continued throughout night and day. The advance has been continued in the direction of Mount Ardiz.

GERMAN DYES FOR SILK PIECE-GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

A Glasgow message says that with reference to a recent announcement that German dye-makers had formed a powerful combine with a view to ousting the British dyes from the world's markets and putting prohibitive prices on the dyes which could not be obtained from the British makers it is now announced that from September ist the German dyes for silk Piecegoods have been advanced three-hundred per cent. making twelve-hundred per cent. over the prewar rates. The German textile houses anticipating the official declaration of peace have inundated the home consumers with offers to supply under the British prices emphasising a favourable character of exchange.

TROUBLE STILL BREWING.

BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR TIRUR.

ULTIMATUM ISSUED TO RIOTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 2.

Trouble in Mannaraghat is still brewing. Hundreds of refugees are fleeing to Palghat. A repairing party proceeded to Thupanad and started repairing the broken bridge yesterday. Inspector Kuttyhankara Panikar is issuing pamphlets in vernacular giving the summary of events to allay public anxiety and counteract false and mischievous rumours. From yesterday passengers are being booked through to Calicut except to Parapanagadi. All trains are running with caution signals and there is a concentration of troops near Tirurangadi, where an imminent battle is apprehended. Reports of dacoity, robbery and plunder are being received from the interior of Ponani taluk.

LOOT OF TREASURIES APPREHENDED.

Private advices are to ahnd that Ponani taluk was quiet till 31st ultimo but things seem to be assuming an unpleasant shape. The town police wires that Ponani and Chawghat treasuries are threatened, hence requiring urgent military aid. A Namboodiri Brahmin complained to the district authorities that a large gang of Moplahs entered his house at night on 23rd August and threatened to kill all the inmates unless Rs. 10,000 was paid but the Namboodiri purchased safety and temporary peace by paying Rs. 3,000.

ULTIMATUM TO RIOTERS.

The "Madras Mail's" correspondent wiring yesterday from Palghat says that it is understood that an ultimatum has been issued to the rebel gangs to surrender within two days.

SITUATION GETTING CLEAR.

REBELS ARE FLEEING TO JUNGLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 2.

The District Magistrate, Malabar has ordered prohibiting meetings addressed by Mr. Prakasam and his friends of Provincial Conference delegation in Palghat taluk. This noon Ali Musaliar and 40 other Moplahs who were captured in Tirurangadi and Tirur, were conveyed in covered brakevans to Coimbatore Central Jail under strong escort in charge of Sergt Cooke of Reserve Force. By the same train was taken another batch of Moplah and Hindu prisoners concerned in Cherpalcherry looting. In this group were 4 Nairs and a solitary Nambudiripad by name Mozhikunnath Munakkal Brahmavattan Nambudripad, a young man not more than 25 years. From all accounts the situation is getting clear. Rebels are fleeing to jungles escaping the pursuit of military.

ARREST OF A LEADER OF REBELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 3.

Kunhikoya Thargol of Malapuram nicknamed "Kunhi Thangol" has just been arrested and brought here from Tirunbadu. He was trying to escape to Nadapuram, North Malabar. He was arrested by Mr. Koloh Govindan Nair, Manager, Tirumbadu Estate. He is about 60 years of age with coloured beard and is said to have been taken part in Pookotur fight. Articles recovered from him included a war knife, two other knives and some currency notes. He has now been remanded to custody. He was a leader of the rebels and had also with him some pairs of Khilafat uniform.

A MISSION OF HELP.

TO ARRIVE IN INDIA NEXT WINTER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

Arrangements have been made to send a Mission of help to the English speaking members of the Church in India, similar to Missions that have already gone to South Africa, New Zealand, and other countries. The Bishop of Stepney is Chairman of the Committee, which has arranged to send, in the coming winter, three pioneers to work out the lines of the Mission in consultation with Bishops. The Mission itself will consist of fifteen clergy, to be sent from England in the autumn of 1922. Three women missioners will accompany the mission, for work among women and girls.

LAUNCHING OF AN AMERICAN SUPER DREADNOUGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

New York.—The super-dreadnought, Washington, has been launched at Camden, New Jersey. She has slipped bows, carries eight sixteen inch guns has a crew of 1411 is driven by electricity and can attain the speed of twenty-one knots. Her displacement is 33,500 tons.

DEATH OF SIR F. BRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The death is anounced of Sir Francis Brain.

WHY WAS MARTIAL LAW DECLARED?

"SATISFIED ABOUT ITS ABSOLUTE NECESSITY."

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY?

VICEROY ON INDIAN SITUATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

For verbosity, vagueness and desire for postponement there is none to equal Lord Reading. This was general impression created in the minds of those who heard the inordinately long address which the Viceroy delivered in opening the autumn session the Indian Legislature. We heard him for full sixty-five minutes and found ourselves none the better for it. During last few weeks it was on the lips of every body that Lord Reading was going to make several important pronouncements on the opening day of legislature and probably this was chief cause that drew hundreds of visitors to the Assembly chamber that morning. But never were we prepared for such indefinite utterance causing extreme disappointment.

The lesson learnt from the Munitions Board scandal was according to the Viceroy, that direction and control of Government prosecutions should be in the hands of trained lawyer—a factor, the absence of which, said Lord Reading contributed largely to the difficulties of his late colleague, Sir Thomas Holland. But the Viceroy was careful enough to point out that the withdrawal of civil suit against Government was not at all conditional to withdrawal of prosecution by Government. However, Sir Thomas Holland had resigned and his resignation has been accepted by His Majesty's Government. This by the way prevents Hon. Mr. Khaparde from moving for adjournment of the Council of State, in order to afford the fallen hero an opportunity of making a personal explanation as was announced by Mr. Muddiman.

Regarding 86 martial law prisoners the Viceroy regretted he could not make any announcement owing to want of time and responsibility of his position as Viceroy. It was indeed surprising to hear this from a person who occupied distinguished post of Chief Justice of England. Thus in the matter which had been exercising the political mind of India and about which great anxiety had been felt Lord Reading could not satisfy the house; nor was his declaration about his pet subject, "racial inequality" any more definite or encouraging because the Local Governments had been consulted and proposals of the Government of India would be laid before the Legislature during this session.

The Moplah outbreak naturally formed the subject of a great part of his speech and although he was glad to admit that this was not symptomatic of the conditions prevailing elsewhere in the country, he charged the so-called agitators for creating in that storm centre of disorders, as he described Malabar, an atmosphere favourable to violence. Hence his justification for declaration of martial law which he averred in all solemnity, he would not have consented to because, forsooth, he is a lawyer bred up in liberal traditions of England. Whether the introduction of martial law was justified and whether the clause therein relating to indemnity was so soon necessary are matters engaging the serious consideration of the lawyer element in the Legislature who are certainly going to raise these questions although the Viceroy has pronounced his judgment regarding it presumably with view to disarm all opposition. Speaking on the Moplah outbreak and several reports received concerning it the Viceroy characterised them as criminal acts of a violent mob whose passions had been roused by the inevitable agitators who had been carefully preparing ground for it but their doctrines of violence which the Viceroy gracefully admitted was against the exhortations of Mahatma Gandhi of whose cincerity and earnestness Lord Reading was firmly convinced.

Concluding the Viceroy referred to the "rich harvest" reaped by the firs session by the working of several committees including Repressive Laws Committee main recommendations of which were calculated to remove all infringements on personal liberties of the people. But the Viceroy who has come to shape the destinies of this interesting country as he called it, thought it necessary to advice caution and while postponing his judgment on the working of reforms practically asked us not to expect further "rich harvests."

This was very unkind, indeed especially after his congratulating the Legislature on wisdom it had displayed at the last session. On the whole the Viceroy's speech was lacking in clearness and breath of vision and one looked in vain for that amount of sagacity and statesmanship which India had expected of him, but even old statesman perhaps get emasculated in the rarified air of the Olympian heights in this really interesting country.

The following is a fuller report of the Viceroy's speech in opening the Indian Legislature on the 3rd instant. The Viceroy said:—

One memorable session has already been held and standard of political wisdom and debating capacity was set that may well be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to those who contributed to the reputation thus attained. You who stood for election and became the representatives of these new councils and in consequence were subjected to attack and criticism have already by your actions justified the position you adopted.

At this present juncture my Government and you are faced with difficult problems which demand all the political judgment and foresight we can contribute to their solution. I propose to-day to refer only to the more important of the problems and in their broadest aspect and to survey with you the general conditions affecting India." After referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy proceeded:

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S RESIGNATION.

You wil already have learnt that the resignation tendered by Sir Thomas Holland has been accepted by his Majesty. On communication to me the regret with which he had reached his conclusion the Secretary of State expresses his general sense of the importance of the contribution which Sir Thomas Holland had made to the industrial development of India. The Secretary of State further records his appreciation of the high ability and strenuous labours which Sir Thomas Holland devoted during the war to the task of organising and increasing the supply of munitions his services then rendered were of the highest value not only to India. but to the Empire which the Secretary of State gracefully recognises. I associate myself with the tribute and only that my regret is the greater because I love a colleague in the council with whom I have been associated from the moment I became Viceroy. The facts and conclusions of my Government have already been placed before you in the official statement published by my government and I need not refer to them again. The public felt and beyond all doubt rightly felt that the proceedings in court had shaken the very foundations of justice, the fundamental principles of administration and justice had been violated and the acceptance of the resignation was, therefore, inevitable."

The Viceroy then referred to Afghanistan and the frontier problem and proceeded:—

TURCO-GREEK WAR.

Unhappily Greece and Turkey are still at war notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Allies and notably of His Majesty's Government to effectuate a settlement of the grave disputes between these two countries. My distinguished predecessor Lord Chelmsford forcibly and persistently represented the views of the Indian Moslems to His Majesty's Government and to the best of my capacity I have pursued and shall pursue the same force. It is also well-known that Secretary of State for India has laboured most loyally and strenuously to persuade the Allies to adopt a policy more in consonance with the opinions of India. I dare not at this moment when operations of war are proceeding hazard an opinion as to the future, but I may express my fervent hope that a treaty of peace may soon be concluded on terms which will be reasonably satisfactory to Turkey and also to India Moslem opinion. May I also observe that differences between some portions of the Moslem population that hold extreme views and the rest of the Indian Moslem opinion do not strengthen representations which I may make to His Majesty's Government in order that we may bring about a settlement satisfactory to Moslem opinion in India." (Applause).

The Viceroy then referred to the International Court of Justice and referring to the work of the Imperial Conference, the Viceroy said:—"I give you my assurance that I will strive to the power and ability I may possess to obtain the recognition in South Africa and elsewhere of the principle accepted by the other Dominions and His Majesty's Government and to secure that it shall be so interpreted as to satisfy Indian pride and patriotism."

INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

Continuing Lord Reading said:—"When I approach examination of the internal conditions of India, I find much that is hopeful for the future and my belief in your capacity to assist me and my Government in promoting the general welfare of the country is a constant encouragement in the performance of our duties, but there is still unhappily unrest in some parts of the country which continues to receive the serious consideration of my Government.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

Its most recent manifestation is in the district of Malabar and thoughts naturally turn to the grave reports of crime and disorder which necessitated the issue by me of an ordinance proclaiming martial law in certain parts of this district. I trust I need assure you that having passed my life in the profession of the law and steeped as I am in the liberal traditions of England, I would never proclaim martial law unless I was convinced that it was absolutely necessary for the security of the country and for the safety of the population in the disturbed areas. In my judgment I should have failed in my duty if I had not taken this step in the emergency that arose and had not given to the local Government all the assistance and support that could be rendered in quelling the uprising of the Moplahas and in protecting innocent citizens against the criminal acts of a violent mob. We must however be careful to view those disturbances in their proper setting. It would be rash and in my view wrong to assume that this rising is to be taken as symptomatic of the condition of the whole of India. It must be remembered that this district has always been a storm centre and serious disorders have occured in the past. I shall not enter into a lengthy discussion of the events and conditions that led to this serious outbreak which may be said without exaggeration of the language to have assumed the character of rebellion, because I am well aware that you will have opportunities of discussing these matters in the course of your debates. I shall only make some general observations for your consideration it is obvious from the reports received that the ground had been carefully prepared for the purpose of creating an atmosphere favourable to violence and no effort had been spared to rouse the passions and fury of the Moplahs. The spark which kindled the flame was the resistance by a large and hostile crowd of Moplahs armed with swords and knives to a lawful attempt by the police, to effect certain arrests in connection with a case of house breaking. The police were powerless to effect and capture of the criminals and the significance of the incident is that it was regarded as a defeat of the police and therefore, of the Government. Additional troops and special police to be drifted to Malabar in order to effect the arrests. The subsequent events are now fairly well-known, although it is impossible, at present to state the number of the innocent victims of the Moplahs. These events have been chronicled in the press and I shall not recapitulate them.

The situation is now to all intents and purposes in hand. It has been saved by the prompt and effective action of the military and naval assistance for which we are duly grateful. Although some time must necessarily elapse before order can be completely restored and normal life under the civil government resumed but consider the sacrifice of life and property. A few Europeans and many Hindus have been murdered, communications have been obstructed Government office burnt and looted and records have been destroyed, Hindu temples sacked, houses of Europeans and Hindus burnt, according to reports Hindus were forcibly converted to Islam and one of the fertile tracts of South India is certain with famine. The result has been the temporary collapse of civil Government offices and courts have ceased to function and ordinary business has been brought to a standstill. European and Hindu refugees of all classes are concentrated at Calicut and it is satisfactory to know that they are safe there. One trembles to think of the consequences if the forces of order had not prevailed for the protection of Calicut. The Non Moslem in these parts was fortunate, indeed, either he or his family or his house or property came near the protection of the soldier and the police. Those who are responsible for causing this grave outbreak of violence and crime must be brought to justice and made to suffer the punishment of the guilty; but apart from direct responsibility can it be doubted that when poor unfortunate and deluded people are led to believe that they should disregard the law and defy authority. Violence and crime must follow this outbreak is but another instance on a much more serious scale and among a more turbulent and fanatical people. Of the conditions that have manifested themselves at times in various parts of the country and gentlemen, I ask myself and you and the country generally what else can result from instilling such doctrines into the minds of masses of the people? How can there be peace and tranquility when ignorant people who have no means of testing the truth of the inflammatory and too often deliberately false statements made to them are thus misled by those whose designation to provoke violence and disorder passions are thus easily excited to unreasoning fury. although I freely acknowledge that the leader of the movemnt. to paralyse authority persistently and as I believe in all earnestness and sincerity preaches the doctrine of nin-violence and has even reproved his followers for resorting to it yet again and again it has been shown that his doctrine is completely forgotten and his exhortations absolutely disregarded when passions are excited as much as must inevitably be consequence among emotional people.

Those who are responsible for the peace and good government of this great Empire and I trust to men of sanity and commonsense in all classes of society it must be clear that defiance of the government and constituted authority can only result in widespread disorder, in political chaos, in anarchy and in ruin. There are signs that the activity of them over the movement or at least of one section of it may take a form of even a more direct challenge to law and order. There has been wild talk of a general policy of disobedience to law in some cases. I regret to say accompanied by an open recognition that such course must lead to disorder and bloodshed. Attempts have been made by some fanatical followers of Islam to educate His Majesty's soldiers and police from their allegiance. Attempts that have, I am glad to say, met with no success. As head of the government, however, I need not assure you that we shall not be deterred one hair's breadth from doing our duty we shall continue to do all in our power to protect the lives and property of all law abiding citizens and to secure to them their right to pursue their lawful avocations and above all we shall continue to enforce the ordinary law and to take care that it is respected. It is the manifest duty of every loyal subject of the King-Emperor just as it is the interest of all who wish to live peaceful lives with a security of protection against violence and crime. To oppose publicly a movement fraught with such dangerous possibilities and to help the officers of government in their task of preventing and suppressing disorder and all this time I and my colleagues are ready and anxious to do all that is possible to allay legitimate discontent and to remedy the grievances of the people of India. I am free to admit that there are grievances to be remedied we are constantly directing our attention to devising the proper remedies for this purpose and I am well aware that we can rely upon your assistance in this and future session for you sit here to mirror public opinion and I and my government will continue gladly to welcome the help you may give to us. You the first representatives of this legislature can already point to solid achievements as the result of your deliberations and activities. I shall not attempt to chronicle them but I shall refer to some important instances.

PRESS ACT COMMITTEE.

After referring to the work of the Press Act Committee, Lord Reading said:—"There is however one part of the report upon which I think it is necessary to make some reservations and that is in relation to the protection hitherto afforded since 1910 to

Ruling Princes against seditious attacks upon them in newspapers published in British India. If the Press Act is repealed it may become necessary to consider what form of protection shall be given to them in substitution. I will not pursue the subject now but it will doubtless be discussed at a later stage.

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

Proceeding he said: "The consideration of this subject brings me not unnaturally to the cases of the 86 men sentenced in connection with the Punjab disturbances of 1919 who are still in jail. I wish it had been possible for me to-day to have announced my dicision to you, but I am not yet quite ready to declare it. I confess that when I undertook myself to examine each of these 86 cases I underestimated the labour involved and I did not sufficiently realise the constant demands upon my time consequent upon the responsibility I occupy. Unexpected events happened and decisions must be made immediately and I am sure that I need not remind you the unexpected incidents that have happened during my short period of office.

TERRITORIAL FORCE UNITS.

Last session you will remember that as the result of discussion under the presidency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sat to consider the military requirements of India. The report of the committee will be considered in London by a Sub-Committee of the Comittee of Imperial Defence and we must await their decisions. A notification has been issued constituting seven territorial force units in different parts of India and in Burma in addition to the University Corps. It is hoped that numbers of recruits will be forthcoming to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for acquiring military training so as to fit them to take a share in the defence of their country.

ARMY COLLEGE AT DEHRA DUN.

Refering to the contemepleted Army College at Dehra Dun, he said:

"The preliminary work will be completed in time to enable the college to be in working order. The college will be large enough to accomodate 90 pupils in the first instance and if it proves a success it will be possible to make expansion in the immediate vicinity of the college. A subject which has occupied your attention and that of the Indian public and roused great interest is that relating to the free admission all Indians to all arms of His Majesty's military and naval forces in India.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly my Government is now in communication with the Secretary of State with the object of enabling Indians to qualify for commission in the Artillery and Engineers services in the country and it is examining in consultation with the Secretary of State the question of the provision of facilities for Indians to be trained for commission in the Royal Air Force. A scheme is also under consideration for assisting Indian lads to qualify themselves by a period of training in England for commissioned rank in the Royal Indian Marine.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

Referring to the Fiscal Commission the Viceroy said: "I trust that the commission will begin its important labours next month in recognition of India's advance towards fiscal autonomy. The majority of the members of the commission will be Indians and it is also intended that the chairman shall be an Indian. I regret that at this moment arrangements are not sufficiently completed to enable me to give the names. The task before the commission is one of enormous difficulty, its duty will be to advise the Government of India not only whether India should approve in the interests of the solidarity of the Empire the principle of imperial preference but also whether we should abandon our time honoured policy of a tariff raised primarily for revenue purposes in favour of a policy of protection. The task thus opens up questions of great difficulty and complexity but I am confident the commission will approach them with a high sense of responsibility and that its report will be of the greatest assistance and value to the Government of India.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

The Government recognise that during the last few years there has been a great awakening on the part of Indian labour and they are fully alive to the new conditions that such an awakening demands Act which is now under your consideration has the two fold object of increasing the efficiency of Indian labour and of bettering its conditions. Another social measure to which we attach great importance is a bill to regulate the grant of compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment which we hope to introduce early in 1922. The recent industrial unrest has also been accompanied by a growth in the number of trade unions and the question of giving adequate protection and legal status to those union which are genuine labour organisations is at present under consideration. The Government are also carefully studying the question of arbitration and conciliation we are glad to observe that this matter of the settlement of labour disputes is receiving considerable attention from provincial Governments and in provincial legislature. I am full of hope that the various measures that are now being adopted or being recommended to employers as well as to employees will establish the peace and harmony that is absolutely necessary for the development of our industries.

RACIAL INEQUALITY.

The evidence of strong racial antagonism that to some extent prevails has caused me the greatest concern since my arrival in India. Regrettable incidents have come to my notice on both sides at the same time I am far from asserting that the fault is all one side. It seems to me that among the factors contributing to this unhappy racial tension instances of violence and discourtesy by Europeans against Indians which occurred from time to time. Although in truth I believe infrequently cannot be overlooked there is in general I venture to assert no ground of complaint to be made but any instance of incivility attracts far more attention than the usual and infinitely more numerous instances of courtesy by Europeans to Indians.

Neither can it be said that the result of the trials of Europeans concerned in criminal cases arising from acts of violence or from improper conduct have always given satisfaction to the public. I have been made aware of a very prevalent feeling amongst Indians that in such cases strict justice does not always result when a European is concerned and it cannot be said that the result of such trials always satisfies the public conscience In particular my attention has been directed to the differences in the legal precedure applicable to Europeans and Indians. Local Governments have been consulted and an opportunity will be taken during the course of the present session to lay before you the proposals of my Government as to the steps which should be taken for further examination of this question and I trust that in the result means will be found to satisfy public opinion that justice will be done both to Europeans and Indians."

OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

Lord Reading continued:

"During the time that I have been Viceroy I have been in constant intercourse with men of the public services of this country both British and Indian and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing publicly my grateful thanks to them for the assistance they have rendered to me and to Government my appreciation of the services. They are always ready to perform my recognition of the inevitable promptness with which they have responded to what I must confess to be the inordinate demands made by me upon their time and their labours.

Now gentlemen I shall not detain you longer sitting here in this chamber. At the first meeting of this session of the reformed Legislature in Simla. I find my minds urging with imagination as to the future I know that you are sitting here under a constitution which has never been presented otherwise than for the purpose of the transitional stage. There are resolutions that will come before you during the sittings of your Assembly urging your advance along the road of constitutional progress. I am carefully watching and studying the working of this new machinery and I am satisfied that in the short space of time in which it has already existed You have not yet sufficiently tested its perfections if you are ready to admit that it has any also its imperfections which no doubt you have already to some extent discovered. It is a human machine with human imperfections it has never been presented otherwise than as a compromise and it will take a little time before we can fully realise how it will work and how this machinery will fit in with the complex machinery of the Government of India. I will not at this moment hazard any observations as to the future.

Concluding Lord Reading observed, Let me say to you as a member of this legislature now present with you addressing genral observations upon present conditions that we are all working together with one single purpose in view the promotion of the welfare and happiness of India (Applause)

A CLUE TO IDENTITY WANTED.

WILL RELATIVES PLEASE NOTE!

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Association, Manila, P. I., has forwarded to us particulars of an Indian named Ghulam Hussein who died there on the 17th of July, 1921, but about whose relatives in India no clue is forthcoming. The Secretary writes:—"He was about 50 years of ago. He was the native of Bombay Presidency, the exact town of his birth is not known to us, but as he used to speak and write Gujrati language, we take him to be of Kutch or Gujrat. The deceased has had no relation of any kind here. From his correspondene, etc., nothing is found to give clue to any kind of address of his children or relatives in India. The deceased came to Manila about 8 years ago and was living alone doing the work of a pedlar dealing in silk and general goods. He has left some property consisting of Merchandise and also owes some of it to the merchants here.

The reason of giving you this trouble is, that you may find through your paper the address of the children or relatives of the deceased, so that they may ve notified of his death and also be given their property left by the deceased.

A copy of a photograph is enclosed, supposed to be the son of the deceased as it has been found among his papers and besides the face in the photograph resembles that of the deceased."

Relatives or friends of the deceased who are able to identify him through the photograph will do well to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Association, Manila, P. I., Post Box 1184.

SPANIARDS' CRITICAL POSITION.

MELILLA ENCIRCED BY MOORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

Paris.—Telegrams from Morocco depict the Spaniards' position as critical. Melilla, the seat of the Spanish administration is stated to be encircled by Moors. Twelve hours' desperate fighting has occurred almost at the gates of the town.

The foregoing has hitherto not been confirmed from Spain

Madrid.—The newspapers are indulging recriminations regarding responsibility for the present predicament. Exempted 1920 class is shortly being called up and supplies are being prepared with a view to organisation of an advance from Melilla.

GREEK ADVANCE.

HOSTILE ACTIVITIES IN TURKISH EASTERN FRONTIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The Greeks' advance has penetrated five miles to the east of the river Sakaria. It is believed that the later attacks have largely dislodged the Turks from high ground

The Kurds are showing hostile activity and seriously hampering Turkish communications to the east. The Turks in Konia are also hostile, owing to their dislike of Mustapha Kemal's Government.

THE KING AT CANTERBURY.

APPRECIATION OF DOMINIONS' PREMIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Replying to the Address from the Convocation at Canterbury the King refers *inter alia* to the just pride his Majesty feels at having seen the Dominions' Premiers assembled together. The King was assured that their broad and representative statesmanship would prove equal to the great tasks before them. His Majesty thanks God for some measure of response vouchsafed to his appeal to his Irish people and prays that their reconciliation may be consummated.

CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO BE DISSOLVED BEFORE NEW YEAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 4.

Ottawa.—Mr. Meighen, in a speech at London, Ontario, announced that the House of Commons would be dissolved and an appeal made to the country before the New Year. He said it would be impossible to complete the census on which to base redistribution of seats before December, and the tariff issue must immediately be settled. Therefore, election would be held on the old register. The issue would be the Government's policy of Protection against the farmers' policy of reducing the duties on nineteen classes of goods.

DETERIORATION IN AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 4.

Unexpectedly great deterioration in the American cotton crop is shown in the report of the Washington Bureau of Agriculture. The yield is estimated at 70,37,000 bales, compared with the estimate of 82,03,000 at the end of July. But the short crop is largely discounted by a heavy carry-over from the last year, estimated at nine million bales.

SHORTAGE IN CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER.

ITS ALLEGED REASON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

In an attempt to correct some of the more pessimistic views on rubber situation, lately prevailing, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, in a letter to the press, attribute to America the whole shortage in consumption likely to be realised this year compared with the last. This is estimated at seventy thousand tons. They express the opinion that America, which consumed 220000 tons of crude rubber in 1920, will consume over 150000 in 1921. They say there is good reason to suppose that consumption in 1921 will equal the restricted production, but there is no prospect of a material rise in price until the existing surplus stocks are substantially reduced.

REPRESSION NO CURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a rule when any one tries to arrest a respected and beloved leader of a Community his friends and admirers feel excited and run to his rescue.

When they wanted to arrest Jesus, those who were about him asked him, "Shall we smite with the sword?" And one of them smote and cut of the right ear of the servant of the high priest.

The chief cause of the recent disturbances and blood shed is Magisterial orders for apprehending leaders who are innocent in the sight of their followers. Stop these arrests and disturbances will cease and lives will be saved.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN,
Fergusson College,
Poona.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

STATEMENTS RETRACTED.

NASIK, Aug. 22.

It is quite an unusual—nay unique—happening in the annals of Indian political trials that a succession of witnesses should give away the whole show so far at least as concerns the part played by the Criminal Investigation Department. And yet that is exactly what happened to-day during the further hearing of the case. In the light of what happened on Saturday, I should think that many of those present in Court were not prepared for the startling disclosures that were made by to-day's witnesses the more so because of the unmistakable warning conveyed to them by the presiding Judge that their withdrawal from the statements made by them in the lower Court would expose them to a charge of perjury They said those were false statements which had been wrung from them through threats of personal violence intimidation and bullying.

EVIDENCE OF A HAMAL.

In the course of his further examination by Mr. Rangnekar, the first witness today, one Vaidu hamal (labourer) withdrew completely from the story he had given before the lower Court. In his cross-examination by Mr. Azad, he stated that he had been at Nasik about a month now and was living in the same bungalow with Rao Bahadur Kokje. On previous occasions of his visit, he stayed at the house of his "father's sister's son's son." Witness met his relative, but did not stay with him because R. B. Kokje would not let him do so. The Rao Bahadur told him if witnesses went into the town they might be suborned. That was the reason why he was kept in Mr. Kokje's bungalow. Whenever he had to go into town he was sent under strict police surveillance. Witness had once complained to Mr. Kokje about his being assaulted at Malegaon on the ground that he had betrayed the people. He was angry as a result. That was subsequent to his giving evidence before Mr. Braham. At Malegaon he was first taken to the police lines. He was not put in the lock-up, but kept in a separate room. He was taken before Mr. Kokje about eight or nine days after the incident. He made a statement on the first day. He gave only one name that of Dinmahomed (approver). He did not identify anybody that day nor did Mr. Kokje tell him then that unless he mentioned certain names, he would be shut up in jail. Mr. Kokje told him so four or five days afterwards. He was not allowed to go home after that. He did not first of all agree to do what Mr. Kokje wanted him to do. There was a Khan Bahadur—he was Mussulman and wore a beard and a Turkish cap. (Laughter.) He came to know his name subsequently as Alibhai. The Khan Bahadur said to him: "You have told us so much already; now, why won't you say something more?" The Rao Bahadur—Mr. Kokje—slapped him when he said he knew nothing more. Witness then repeated the unmentionable language used by the Khan Bahadur and the Rao Bahadur to induce him to state more and more.

Witness said he was a hamal (day labourer). He denied that the police found a bag of coppers in his house. But it was said they had found one. The Rao Bahadur had threatened him that unless he gave evidence according to his (Kokje's) wish, proceedings would be taken against him in connection with looting.

The witness was constantly intimidated while in police custody. He used to be shown certain people and then told to implicate them. Witness gave their names in the lower Court because he was afraid of the Rao Bahadur. He was still afraid of the Rao Bahadur, who might yet put him into jail in connection with the riot. He had been told so that very morning at 8 or 9 o'clock.

In re-examination, Mr. Rangnekar wanted to explain away why the Rao Bahadur had kept the witness under surveillance. There were very good reasons, he added.

DEPOSITION OF WAHAB.

Wahab was the next witness. Eamined by Mr. Rangnekar he said that on the day of the riot he was at Bhikanshah's fair. On hearing that there was fire in the town, he left the *Mela* at about 8 p.m. and returned to Malegaon. Passing Bakridi Sirdar's house he saw a crowd of 30 or 40 *Momins*. They had surrounded the house. Some were saying, "we have killed the Fouzdar; let us try and find out Bakridi Sirdar." He did not see anything more.

Mr. Rangnekar told the Court that the witness had completely turned round, and he would have to cross-examine him. The Court then put to him some admissions that he had made before Mr. Braham. Witness admitted again he had told the Magistrate so, but it was not true. When he was questioned by the Court, if he had not stated before Mr. Braham that he had asked Lallu to close his shop, he was saying that he had been tutored by Lallu, when he was cut short and peremptorily asked if he had not stated so. Witness admitted.

Previous to this, when the Court tried to put to witness severally the statements made by him in the lower Court, it had been pointed out that to save time, the whole of the Marathi statement might be read to witness, and his answer taken. Mr. Murphy (the presiding Judge) thought it was better to put the admissions one by one and get the witness to answer them; it was slow but was undoubtedly the better method. It appears, however, that he soon got tired of this slow process and finally decided to have the whole of the statement read out to witness and the latter said that it was all false and got from him under threat of violence.

The prosecuting Counsel wanted witness to identify two of the four people he had mentioned and who were present in Court among the accused. When the identification was over, the witness was made over to the defence Counsel for cross-examination.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Questioned by Mr. Azad, witness stated that Umar was arrested first. It was a Friday. Witness ran away to Umar's house to give the news. From there he went to his own house. Constable Imamkhan came to his house and took him to the Chavdi, near the Juma Masjid. Umar was sitting there. There was a Sub-Inspector and he asked witness if he was not in the riot, on his replying in the negative, he was taken hold of by two constables and Umar by two more. Both were taken to the lines before Mr. Kokje. The latter told them that they were in the riot and threw stones. When he and Umar denied it they were given in charge of three constables. Both of them were put in a room. About 11 p.m. the same night Mr. Kokje's clerk (witness pointed out the man sitting next to prosecuting Inspector Sethe) came into their room and said to them: "Why do you want to kill yourselves? You had better tell the Rao Sahib what you know." Witness was then taken along by the clerk before Mr Kokje.

When he went there the Khan Sahib (Inspector Alibhai) asked him to say all that he knew of the riots. The khan Sahib held out to him an indecent threat (of treatment with chillies). He had told the Khan Sahib that he might do what he liked but he could not say more than what he knew. Witness was detained there about an hour during which the Khan Sahib continually teased him. Umar was brought out after some time. He and Umar were both led by their hands by constable Imamkhan to Ganpat Gavde's house. That was about 12 p.m. Gavde was awakened from his sleep. Witness knew Gavde well. Gavde held a lantern close to the face of both witness and Umar and then told Imamkhan that they were not the boys. They were then taken back to the lines, and shut up in the room with 4 constables.

SLAPPED AND GIVEN NO FOOD.

Continuing witness said that he was slapped by Imam, on the first day both he and Umar were given no food at all. Even when he was slapped by Imam, witness persisted in saying he knew nothing, and even if they cut his throat he could not say what he did not know. Constable Ahmed who was by, intervened, and held Imam to let the witness go. At this stage the court adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Resuming after lunch, the witness stated that on the following (Saturday) morning they were both given food. At night they were taken out before Mr. Kokje, the Khan Sahib also was there. Khatya (approver) was brought out from the lock-up and placed before Mr. Kokje. On Sunday at 3 p.m. witness was again taken before Mr. Kokje and he said to him "Gavde says you were in the riot." Gavde was not present there. Mr. Kokje then said: Gavde says you went up to the roof of the temple by the pipe line." Witness told him it was false. Thereupon Mr Kokjee hit him on the head and pushed him against the wall, saying "why won't you tell me who were with you? I know you were there." Again, witness told him he knew nothing of the matter. Mr Kokje then told him that he had better confess, otherwise he would be hung up by the bamboos. Imam was ordered to bring a stick and when he brought one, Mr. Kokje took it and poked witness with it in his sides. In the meanwhile Chand Tapalia (described by some previous witnesses as Chandmia, one of the anti-Khilafalist complainants) came. Witness knew Chandmia well. Chandmia said to him: "You sit in the lap of everybody and you are given tea and shown other favours by everyone. You can give their names." Thereupon, he replied that he knew many people but he had not seen anybody in the riot. After an hour he was ordered to be taken back to the room and not to be let out. The same night Vaidu was also brought in. Imam took out witness again at night about 9 o'clock and said to him that if he mentioned the names of 8 or 9 people he would be let off. He replied that he did not know anything but if Imam told him what he should say, he would repeat it before Mr. Kokje. Imam thereupon, told him that he would point out to him (witness) some men on the following day as they came out of the lock-up and that he should give their names. He was then taken back to the room.

On the following morning Imam Khan showed him about 8 or 10 people. Then he was taken before Mr. Kokje and he repeated before him the story that had been given him by Imam Khan previously. After two days he was again taken before Mr. Kokje and he mentioned some names.

Thereafter, he was allowed tea and bread, the next time he was taken before Mr. Kokje, the latter told him that there were certain other persons and he should also mention them. He agreed to do so and asked to go home. Mr Kokje told him that he should not go into the town as he would be assaulted by the people. Until the Ramzani *Id* he was kept in the Police Lines and thereafter taken to Kokje's bungalaw in the lamp. Witness used to see Gande at the Lines. Gande had told him that if he gave evidence for Government (Sirkar!) he would be rewarded. On the *Id* day he was given a new shirt and a pyjama Gavde and Digambar, continued the witness, used to bring written sheets of paper and ask witness and his companions where certain people (whom they named) were. Witness told them about those whom he knew.

WITNESS HIT WITH A RULER.

After the Ramzani *Id*, witness was removed to the bungalow in the camp occupied by Mr. Kokje, on the day when the Hindus were brought under arrest, witness was taken upstairs to a room where they were kept and then told to mention their names. He knew them by sight. On being told to identify them by name or sight, witness said he would. Continuing, he said that on one occasion he spoke to Mr. Kokje that since he was not being allowed to go home, he would not say what Mr. Kokje had tutored him to say, Mr. Kokje hit him with a ruler across the chest. Phulya, Vaidu and Umar fomented him for the pain, witness was kept in that bungalow till he had given his statement before Mr. Braham. He had been told on the day of his examination that the Khan Sahib (Inspector Alibhai) would be present in Court during the examination and if he (witness) did not identify all the people he had been told to, he would at once be hand-cuffed and sent to prison straightaway. During identification he had forgotten to mention the names of the Hindu accused. When he returned to the box the Khan Sahib made him a sign, when he (witness) told the Court he had not shown some more people.

WARNING TO THE WITNESS.

After the evidence was over, he was slapped in the face by a policeman. Before he left the bungalow he was warned by Mr. Kokje to repeat the same evidence he had given at the sessions court. Mr. Kokje threatened him that if he did not do so, he would be sent to prison on the evidence of the Magistrate and the (*Sirkari*) vakil—meaning, perhaps, Mr. G. V. Pradhan, Government pleader. Witness was thereafter allowed to go about the town alone during certain hours of the day but he had to report himself at the police Station and then returned every evening to Mr. Kokje's bungalow.

When witness's examination was over, he was called upon by the Court to furnish sureties for his appearance whenever required, the Judge even added that he was thinking of at once sending up the witness before the nearest Magistrate to take his trial for perjury, but he was not quite sure whether they should wait till the end of the case.

Mr. Rangnekar observed that section 476 Cr. P. C. was clear. Under that section a witness could be sent up for trial at any stage, but the practice was, he said, that proceedings were usually put off till the end of the case. Witness was then ordered to furnish sureties or to go to prison in the alternative!

WITNESS AGAIN ARRESTED.

At this stage it would be interesting to mention that the witness together with Vaidu and Phulya and Umar were all arrested by Mr. Kokje in connection with charge of looting at Malegaon on the 26th April. In the evening, after the together with a rope and marched to th jail

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 17.

In the Malegaon Riot case today, the first witness called was Mussmat Umrao, the widow of Bandu Balam. She came into the box with a little crying babe in her arms and the woman seemed to be weighed down by the calamity that had befallen her. She said that on the day ofthe riot at 4 p.m. Jamadar Hussein Maddekhan came to call her husband saying that the sub-inspector wanted him. At the time her husband was about to sit down for food and she added he went away without taking food. Mr. Azad asked her if she had not stated before the committing Magistrate that the Sub Inspector wanted her husband as there was a riot in the town. Mr. Ranguekar pionted out that there was nothing of the kind in the Marathi copy of her statement. Mr. Azad pointed out that in the Magistrates' English notes it had been so taken down, whereupon the court observed that so far as they were concerned they were bound by the Marathi record, the witness was then discharged.

EXAMINATION OF A CONSTABLE.

Next witness was Mahomed Faltu, an unarmed constable at Malegaon, examined by Mr. Rangnegar, witness stated that at the time of the riot he was very ill and had been admitted into the hospital as an infalient. About 4-30 or 5 p.m. on the 25th constable Rama Dada was brought to the dispensary. MessrsGhaisas and Thakar, Magistrate, came there about 5-30 p.m. the Sub-Inspector with some armed and unarmed constables was going along the Shani (Sahiru) temple with a crowd following behind, that was before the Mamlatdar came, the crowd consisted of 100 or 150 *Momins*. Some had sticks others picked up stones as they went along and pelted them at the Sub-Inspector and the constables. He knew some people who were in the crowd and then identified them. These people, he continued, returned after the house was set on fire about 7 or 7-30 p.m., they came to the dispensary. They were about 50 or 75 people, one of them said that the two Magistrates were in the dispensary and asked for Kitson lights to be brought. He also abused the Sub-Inspector and said as he was running away he had been murdered and it was a good thing. And then shouting "Alla ho Akbar the crowd moved off. After that, witness went to the police lines. There was nobody there, only Akbar Ali constable who had been seriously injured was there. He had beside him his father and constable Dadamiya. Akbar wanted to move away lest a *momin* crowd should come again. They moved off to a field in the Pinjrapole. After they had been there half-an-hour, Akbar wanted to be taken to the dispensary. As the road to the dispensary was blocked by crowds they took him to the dispensary at Satana

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said he knew Bhikanshah's Darga. A fair was held annually at the Darga and it was attended largely both by Hindus and Musulmans, the fair lasted two or three days. In connection with the fair, a "Sandal" procession would take place at Malegaon and he did not know it was to take place on the day of the riot. He did not know when the fair commenced He did not go there. There were tea shops but he had not seen any amusements or wrestling booths. There were many gymnasiums—*akhadas*—at Malegaon He had never seen any exhibitions of wrestling at the fair. He had attended *waz* but was not present at any meetings. Being a Mussulman he attended the *waz* and heard sermons from Moulvis.

Continuing, witness stated that he was suffering from asthama and was admitted on the 21st instant as an indoor patient He was put up in the general ward. He rejoined duty about the 28th or 29th April. Witness stated that he did not know who the jailer was at Malegaon He knew Deshmukh Karkun. He also knew Mr. Khare, he did not see the latter on the day of the riot nor did he see Deshmukh, the Mamlatdar wrote the telegram in witness' presence. Asked if Deshmukh took it to the telegraph office, witness said he had gone out at that time (Laughter). He did not remember whether he saw Deshmukh at all that night at the dispensary, witness was sitting just in front of the dispensary on a bench. From his position he could see the gate. Witness made a statement before Rao Sahib Kokje on the 3rd or 4th May, that was the only statement before him. He could identify more people! Counsel then asked witness if he would do it again Witness, with seeming reluctance, said "No."

AFTER LAUNCH.

After the lunch interval, witness was further questioned regarding his knowledge of the persons he had identified.

Continuing, he said that he returned from Satana the following day at 4 p.m. After that he went to the hospital the same day. He knew there were some people there who had received injuries from gunshot. He did not know if any people had been killed as a result of the firing. Witness had been at Nasik about 10 or 12 days. He was staying in the police club—the same place as Rao Sahib Kokje lived. He and other constables including Dharma stayed there together.

The Court observing that it was no uncommon thing for the police to stay there. Mr. Azad said it was highly undesirable.

Re-examined by Mr. Rangnekar, witness stated that he had not worn his uniform that day at all.

Mannu Dagadu was the third witness called to-day. His cross-examination was not finished when the court rose for the day. To-morrow being a holiday, the Court adjourned till Friday.

GOVT. OFFICIALS' WIVES.

CAN THEY PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 4.

A press communique on the subject of wives of Government officials taking part in political movements says:—Government have no power to prohibit their joining political associations but if wives of Government servants take part in anti-Government movements such as boycott or hartal, it is the husband's obvious duty to do all in action to discourage her. If it were found that so far from taking such action he passively allowed or encouragged her to take part in such movement Government would have to call on him for explanation, for a pronounced anti-Government agitation by his wife naturally cast suspicion both in Government and public eyes on his own attitude. Each case must be decided on its merits, but it is infinitely better that wives abstain from any action likely to compromise their husbands.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar, contradicts by wire the news that appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" on Friday that Akalis made another attempt on August 31 to seize Kiara Sahib and Bal Lila Gurdwaras at Nankana and that the situation was averted by the timely appearance on the scene of the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhupura and the Superintendent of Police and states that both the officers reached the spot on a false alarm and that he (the Secretary) himself was present on the spot, 24 hours before the Deputy Commissioner's arrival. The "C. and M. Gazette", however, in an editorial note, says that the news was published on unimpeachable authority.

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 *September* 1914.

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It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
Bombay, 21*st August* 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

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(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

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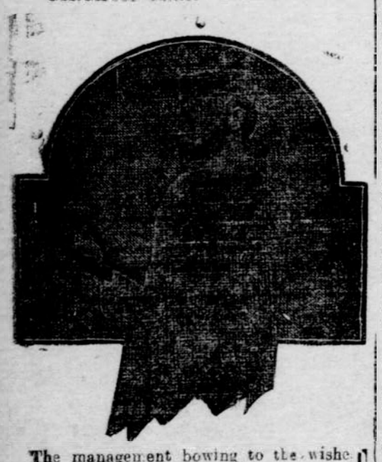

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POONA RACES.

1ST MEETING: 2ND DAY.

NOT MUCH WINS THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.

A bigger crowd than usual assembled to witness the 2nd Day of the Big Meeting at Poona yesterday.

McPherson who was found mavour with Mr Heath to the exclusion of Donnelly won three times for his new patron and had he steered Kooleb to victory in the 3rd race of the day would have held the enviable distinction of having won four consecutive events for the same owner. But the game is such that he failed where his success seemed most assured that was on Kooleb in the Pony Derby.

McPherson first win in the opening race of the day on Mossley with 9-8 against some really useful ones in Dialect, Glass Rock, Huon River, Nerissa and Sospello shows that Mossley is a considerably improved more since Bombay. In this race Oregon Pine had none too good o passage and he is sure to be to the fore before long.

Blackwater I think was lucky in winnin his race, for had Sandra been better place coming round the bend he would have won. Ae it was only a question of neck. Walhachim when going well was unfortunate also in not getting an opening or should never have lost a place.

The Pony Derby regarded as a certainty for Kooleb proved the undoing of not few. Purtoosingh rode a very clever race and fully deserved the ovation he received on his return. Had Bowley ridden Centry better than he did I think he should have been nearer the winner than he was. He was never badly placed, but didn't seem to improve his position till well into the Straight when he made a belated run to place 4th.

Marcodia won the Autumn Plate easier than the official verdict of a neck would signify. As a matter of fact I think the race was over at the bend and McPherson was playing with the others all the way up the straight.

I don't wish to comment on the race that Mandil won beyond saying that I think the Dartmoor absolutely disgraced himself by running where he did.

Though congratulations to all concerned are due over Not Much's victory. in the First Cup Event of the Season. I would ask all and Sundry not to overestimate this animal's capabilities. True he has won two classic events but this does not signify that he is anything in the way of a marvel but merely emphasises the fact that the others running now are worse than himself. To beat Misri Lal and Plaxtol at a stones difference is nothing to write home about.

In the Poona Plate, Bruce Lodge gave us taste of his quality. Right into the straight he was taking it very easy and when asked to go responded very gamely and won with plenty to spare. In this race Bell Metal was regarded as invincible but I was surprised to see Huxley dodging about to find an opening when he should have been with the first four by the time he got to the straight and in a position to get a clear run home. As it was he couldn't get through and finished abou 5th. The last race gave J. R. Flynn his first win in this season, though had Golshan got away with his field the others would never have had a look in.

Details:—

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, Divn. II.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

Mr. Heaths MOSSLEY 9-8 McPherson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' DIALECT 9-10 A. C. Walker 2
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's LOMO 7-0 Bona 3
Mr. Kelso's HUON RIVER 9-0 Bowley 4

Also Ran: Elsewise 9-6 Sospello 9-4, Nerissa 9-2, The Pony 8-10, Glass Rock 8-9, Oregon Pine 8-8, Mirabelle 8-8, Reconquista 8-6, Alensmore 8-2, Box O' Tricks 8-2. The Lark 8-0, Gavrelle 7-13 White Poppy 7-13 Forrard Away 7-10, Rosey Tread 7-8, Fine Trout 7-4 Lomo 7-0.

Race:—O' Tricks was left. Fine Trout was first away and led the field bunched together for a furlong. He was then joined by Nerissa and Dialect with Sospells Huon River and Mossley prominent and they ran in this order to the bend. Here Lomo was seen coming strong on the outside. Dialect was leading into the straight with Nerissa and Mossley moving up. At the distance. Mossley challenged Dialect and Huon River who were in front and after a good race just got home by a shorthead. Lomo finishing very fast robbed Huon River of 3rd place—won by a shorthead—½ length head.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 70 for win and Rs. 33, 46 and 178 for places.

2nd Tote Paid, Rs. 46/8 for win and Rs. 21 19/8 and 48/8 for places.

Time.—1 min. 15 4/5secs.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Divn. I.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divn.

Mr. Heaths BLACKWATER 9-0 McPherson 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysores SANDRA 8-0 Mitchell 2
Mr. Kelso's OLD SPORT 7-9 A. C. Walker 3
Mr. S. C. Petit's ROCK FERRY 7-10 Purtoosing 4

Also Ran:—Larry Quin 9-10, Cahir Lass 9-6, Princess Ila 9-1, Walhachin 8-11, Sunline 8-9, Storthing 8-8, Tourney 7-13, Kilcloon 7-12, Eccleston 7-12, Way of an Eagle 7-9, Undies 7-7, Troop Leader 7-6.

Race:—Kilcloon was fractious at the gate and was eventually left and took no part in the race. Rock Ferry was quickest away and established a lead of about three lengths From the rest of the field at the bend the order was Rock Ferry, Tourney, Old Sport and Walhachin. Coming into the straight Blackwater moved up and Sandra also got going. From the distance Blackwater challenged Old Sport and Rock Ferry, the leaders to in turn be chased by Sandra, Walhachin blocked behind these.

Blackwater smartly ridden by McPherson just got home by a Neck, ¾ length head.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 42-8 for win and Rs. 21/8, 76/8 and 33/8 for places.

2nd Tote Paid, Rs. 32/8 for win and Rs. 14, 46 and 18 for places.

Time.—1 min. 15 3/5secs.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1921, 14 hands to carry 9 st. W. I.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1919, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winner of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. Syed Rashids ALL CLEAR 7-8 Purtoosing 1
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 8-10 Townsend 2
Mr. Heath's KOOLEB 7-12 McPherson 3
Mr. Mark's CENTRY 8-10 Bowley ... 4

Also Ran:—Dublin 8-10, Sammy 8-10, Tiger 8-10, Jerwan 8-6, Multiform 8-6, Romeo 8-3, Unity 8-2, Imkin 8-2, Last Day 7-12, Honey Suckle 7-12, Nasaralla 7-12, Vagrant 6-8.

From a good start All Clear was the first to show out followed by Kooleb and Arvil. After a couple of furlongs Kooleb got in front with Arvil and All Clear next. This order was maintained to the distance when All Clear and Arvil challenged and both passed Kooleb in turn. Centry coming very fast on the outside was just too late to get 3rd place. Won by 1¼ length head ¾ length.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 93/8 for win and Rs. 17/8, 31/8 and 13/8 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 61 for win and Rs. 13, 13/8 and 8 for places.

Time.—1 min. 23secs.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000, third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Divn.

Mr. Heath's MARCODIA 7-12 McPherson 1
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's PICCOLO 8-3 Aldridge 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddens' RED QUILL 9-6 Barden 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' FITZCLARENCE 8-6 A. C. Walker 4

Also Ran:—Love Glass 9-0, Silver Saint 9-0 Gadtuna 8-9. Thunder 8-7, Mademoiselle Foch 8-7, Pourboire 8-4, Canite 8-1, Gunning 7-13, Dori 7 13. Fleurbaix 7-12. Baby Blake 7-9 Reciprocity 7-8.

Race:—Silver Saint was badly left. The others got off well together and Piccoli and Dori at once went to the ront with Thunder and Pourboise leading the others. This order was maintained almost to the bend where Marcodia made a forward move running into third palce with Pourboire next. Thunder falling back. Piccolo, Dori and Marcodia were the first into the straight followed by Pourboire and Red Quill. From the distance Red Quill and Piccolo tried to make a race of it but Marcodia won hard held by a Neck ½ length 1 length.

1st Tote Paid, Rs, 36-8 for win and Rs. 17-8, 63 and 54 for places.

2nd Tote Paid, Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 9, 23 and 20 for places.

Time.—2 mins. 10secs.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st. March, 1919, of a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4lbs. of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties.

Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's MANDIL 8-10 Bowley 1
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's KAYID 8-10 Lambert 2
H. H. The Maharani of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK 9-4 Ritchie 3
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-9 Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Shahzada 9-0 Glencoe 8-6.

Race:—From a level start Shahzada, Union Jack and Kayid led till the bend Glencoe, Dart- the bend Mandil came round his field but Dartmoor waited too late to follow suit and in the race up the straight could not get catch up Kayid and Union Jack which Mandil did with ridiculous ease. Won by 2½ lengths ¾ length head.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 24 for win and Rs. 18/8, 53/8 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 8/8 27/8 for places.

Time.—2 mins. 25 2/5secs.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; and third, Rs. 3,000.

For horses No. A. and C., reduced 10-16.

Penalties.—Winner of a race since 31st March 1919, value Rs. 15,000, 7lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 7lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of 30,000, 9 lbs. extra, of the races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000, 14lbs. extra. Not accumulative.

The winner of the Trial Plate Poona, 1921, 5lbs. extra in addition to any of the above penalties.

Allowances.—Maiden, 3 years old, 5lbs.; Maiden, 4 years old and upwards, 9lbs.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's NOT MUCH 9-7 Riley 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' MISRI LAL 8-7 J. G. Meekings 2
Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL 8-7 McPherson 3
Mr. M. Goculass' WILLIAM THE BEAU 9-2 Huxley 4

Race:—They got away together and Misri Lal at once got in front with Not Much, Plaxtol and Our Stephen. These three were in the van to the 6 post except that Plaxtol and Our Stephen had displaced Not Much. Coming to the bend Our Stephen fell back and Not Much came up to the leaders with William the Beau and Plaxtol. From the distance a great race ensued between Not Much Misri Lal Plaxtol and William the Beau, Not Much just getting there by the shortest of short heads. Won by a short head 1 length ½ length.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 42/8 for win and Rs. 24, 43 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 14/8, 18/8 for places.

Time.—2 mins. 37secs.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000 second, Rs. 3 000; third, Rs. 2,000.

For Horses, 3 and 4 years old only. W. A. and C. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1919, of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7 lbs., oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Allowance.—Maidens 5lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Nawanagar's BRUCE LODGE 8-9 Bowley 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 10-0 A. D. Walker 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's CHARLIE'S SMILE 9-3 Morris ... 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's RAMADAN 8-9 Riley 4

Also Ran:—Fashion Plate 8-11, Dayspring 8-9, Discussion 8-9, Lwow 8-6 Bell Metal 8-4 Ila's Fancy 7-9.

Race:—From a fairly good start Galway Gate was first away with Ramadan and Charlie's Smile next. This order was maintained to the bend when Bruce Lodge moved up and Bell Metal from far in the rear tried to get an opening, but failing had no hope. Galway Gate and Charlie's Smile were challenged from the distance by Bruce Lodge who won fairly contortably by length ¾ length short head.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 50 for win and Rs. 23, 40 and 28 for places.

2nd Tote Paid, Rs. 51/8 for win and Rs. 16/8, 1 and 11/8 for places.

Time.—1 min. 43 4/5secs.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Fezis NEVERMIND 8-6 J. R. Flynn 1
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's TAJ 7-11 Townsend 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GREY RENARD 8-0 Harrison 3
Mr. M. Shaffy's GOLSHAN 8-4 Morris 4

Also Ran:—Waterloo 9-2 Bhookhri 8-7, Tit Bits 8-4 Dublin 7-12, Diamond King 7-11 Arthur 7-7, Beadmaker 7-5 Magdala 7 3 Sammy 1-2.

Race:—Golsham got badly away and was eft several lengths. Grey Renard and Bhookhri set the pace to Taj Nevermind and Waterloo who led the bunch. Coming to the bend Bhookhri fell back and Grey Renard and Taj entered the straight closely followed by Nevermind with Golshan coming up very fast on the rails. From the distance Nevermind challenged and in close finish won by a head, head ¾ length.

1st Tote Paid, Rs. 68 for win and Rs. 21/8, 24 and 34 for places.

2nd Tote Paid, Rs. 46/8 for win and Rs. 11/8, 12/8 and 20/8 for places.

Time.—1 min. 23secs.

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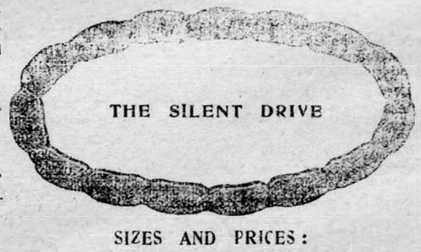

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DHARWAR CASE.

BRAHMINS VS. NON-BRAHMINS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Dharwar, August 23rd.

The case was taken upon Monday by the District Judge, Mr. E. H. Waterfield and there is a long string of witnesses, about one hundred in round numbers. Most of them are non-Brahmins—perhaps ninety-nine per cent. The case occupies the Judge for about four hours a day and at this rate it is likely to last for about a fortnight, if not more. Besides, the Judge said the counsel that on Saturdays he would not take up the case, as he had to look after more urgent appeals etc. So every week 20 hours are going to be devoted to a case of this prime importance. The accused are all undefended. There was a rumour that one of them, a Mr. Desai, a pleader and a Jahagirdar, who is stated to be as innocent as the other people, was likely to be defended and a friend of his a High Court Pleader from Bombay had specially come down. But he too pleaded not guilty and stooped to remain undefended. So the case stands defended by every one of the accused. They take on part in the proceedings. They are a jolly lot and most of the time they are smiling and laughing among themselves. At any rate they seem to be indifferent to the fixal outcome of the case, whether it is in their favour or against them. The Court is surrounded by a large crowd of people, either relations or sympathisers of the accused who are all well-known persons. But ingress into the Court compound is taboo. A great deal of force is displayed; a large number of both armed and unarmed men are kept at all the gates of the compound and in and about the building itself. It is not known why this unnecessary trouble is taken and why the public are kept out of their legitimate rights. It is not also known why so much is made of the Judge's permission, which is required to get into the building. Nothing would be lost not even dignity—if the public are allowed inside the premises and hear the proceedings. As it is, there is not much in it. It is all prosecution story repeated once more; nobody challenges it; nobody puts a single question to the different witnesses; and everything goes on smoothly enough. One curious thing that strikes a stranger is the way the European witnesses are treated here. For Indians there is the antiquated wooden witness box and for Europeans there is the Judge's own dais where comfortably seated in a chair like an additional Judge the witness draw out his evidence. Perhaps a notice showing the words "For Europeans only" for the chair on the dais would solve the question of any differential treatment, as is done in railway compartments etc. I asked a pleader about this and he told me that it is the custom in the mofusil to give chairs to the Gazetted officers and for them to give their evidence seated under the protecting wings of the Magistrates or the Judge. The writer of this remembers the Chief Justice of Bombay giving evidence before a Magistrate standing in the common witness box. Perhaps that was not the mofusil, although he is a Gazetted officer, for all I know and ranks only next to the Coroner. It certainly looks very humiliating that this distinction should be made and tolerated.

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS.

The bitterness of feeling between the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins has not at all disappeared; if anything the proceedings and the results of it are likely to embitter it more and more if nothing is done in the meanwhile to bring about better relations between the two communities. The Brahmins are a poor people, but as everywhere else, they are intellectuals, and occupy most of the Government posts—petty posts though they might be, after all. Hence, they had a greater voice in the administration of the count by necessarily They had to do it out of economic necessity, as no other professions except the "learned" ones were open to them, while, on the other hand, the wealth and commerce of the country are concentrated in the hands of the Non-Brahmins, and they are comparatively a richer class of people, the Brahmins are as a rule as poor as any intellectual class. The bitterness of feeling now prevailing is, in a great part, due also to the arrogance and the caste superiority assumed by the Brahmins for so many years. But this caste exclusiveness is not confined to Brahmins only. It is as popular and as prevalent among the Non-Brahmins as among the Brahmins. The thousand and one non-Brahmin castes would as soon think of inter-marrying or inter-dining, as the Brahmins, with the other communities. So while this caste exclusiveness is not confined to the Brahmins only, it has been made much of by their enemies. And this feeling of enmity and antagonism between two peoples who until resently lived on terms of perfect enmity has not a little been encourged by Government underlings. After the start of Hindu-Moslem unity which was exploited formerly for all its worth, had vanished on account of the new light thrown on the situation, and on account, also, of the community of interests between the two great peoples, no more popular and handy weapon could have been found and used with all the skill which long experience had naturally taught them, than this Brahmin and Non-Brahmin enmity.

One more word and I have done. The Non-Brahmins are making all the mistakes and sins which the Brahmins and the Moslems once committed—they are giving up their trade and other more profitable employment for petty Government offices. If they persist in doing this, while they might be able to tyranise over the Brahmins for a while, their disillusionment is certain. The wealth which is now in their hands will disappear, while they might get a modicum of false power and Brahmins might take up trade and more independent professions.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE ENQUIRY.

The Congress Committee is sitting here, and evidence is being taken every day. I have not yet been able to visit the place, as their time clashes with the Court work here. But from what I heard it is evident that the committee have gone through a great deal of their work and intend issuing their report soon after the judgment in the present trial is declared to the public.

The Public Prosecutor is helped by a special assistant Mr. Hulkoti, at Rs. 100 per day, although there are already so many Public Prosecutors and assistants paid or otherwise here. The case is, however, mainly conducted by Mr. Kemp, as the counsel and Mr. Asur Shivrao who is the Government Pleader of Dharwar.

ONE MORE LINGAYAT EXAMINED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Dharwar, Sept. 1st.

Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge, resumed hearing of the rioting case to-day with Basangowda Allapagowdo a Lingayat as first witness.

He identified some accused who assisted him in this. Witness knew them before. There were seven more witnesses examined who gave the usual prosecution evidence about the desire of the crowd to burn the man Shivlingappa and the reception of Malegaon episode.

Some of the stones which were alleged to have been thrown at the constables and Shivlingappa were weighed this morning and the biggest of them weighed 46 lbs. and was 38 by 25 inches. Other stones were of lesser weight and dimensions.

It was alleged for the prosecution that some of the policemen were hit by three or four of such stones and only a few received scratches whilst the rest escaped unscratched. One prosecution witness had, however, admitted that if one of these had hit him it would have killed him although there was not scratch on his body in spite of being hit twice or thrice. All the stones were also weighed together at Mr. Muduvedkar's request and also photographed.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Dharwar, August 31st.

The eighth day of the hearing of the Dharwar and Arson Case began to-day before Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge, with the witness Alisab Hussensab who gave the usual prosecution evidence about the meekness of Shivlingappa under provocation and the anxiety of the crowd to repeat the Malegaon incidents. He identified Desai Khalasi Phulwalla, Rotiwalla and Herleker The next witness was Dadasab Mukhtamsab and after him came a Lingayat witness Ulvappa Bassvanapa who could recognise only four accused persons. The accused told the Court, that in the lower Court the witness had recognised some ten accused, and here in spite of repeated questions he could only recognise four. The Judge said it was not in the interest of the accused that witness should recognise more from among them.

Mr. Desai asked that a note to this effect should be made, but the Judge said that was not the correct procedure. Another Lingayat witness was then taken and after him came Gurshidapa Ulvappa also a Lingayat. Shirsappa Padmapa another Lingayat recognised a number of accused and they themselves helped him to identify them.

Mr. Kemp objected to this procedure as it threw doubts on the evidence for prosecution.

The Judge said there could be no objection if the accused wished it.

Mr. Kemp said it detracted from the evidence as it suggested that the witnesses were got up ones.

The Judge dissented from the view.

When the next Lingayat witness was pointing out the accused, who were present at the place of riot, the accused helped him to some extent. The Judge said if the prosecution wished it, they could dispense with the identification. But on the other hand prosecution was doing all it could and it would not help the accused to help the witness. If prosecution thought fit could dispense with identification, but it was doing its best to test the witnesses. The witness then complained that he was being abused by the accused but this charge was denied. Accused Kabbur said none had abused the witness but that he was drunk.

In answer to the Court the witness said although he was shot, he was not arrested by the Police as a rioter. The Court then adjourned for lunch.

DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION.

DHARWAR, Sept. 2.

When the hearing was resumed of Riot Case the first witnesst was Dr. Anandrao Krishnarao in charge of the Civil Hospital, Dharwar. Nine police constables were treated as outdoor patients and one indoor. Shivlingappa was there suffering from small contused wound near the end of the left eyebrow probably caused by a blunt substance. The first constable had no injury, the second had superficial abrasion on the spine, the third complained of pain without any mark, the fourth had mark on the neck, the fifth had a small swelling on the forehead, the sixth complained of pain on the right elbow, the seventh had a small protuberance probably caused by a stone and the ninth complained of pain on the right side of the chest. Four had no marks but only pain and five had mere superficial marks. Ouly one man had a wound and was unconscious. The Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa whom the witness said the crowd was anxious to burn had only a small wound on the left eyebrow. These injuries were caused by stones. The witness said by the throwing of stones some of which weighed more than 45 lbs. Two constables were also admitted suffering from wounds caused by police firing. The third witness Tajapa Jayarpa caused a great deal of merriment by the zest with which he was narrating the incidents graphically.

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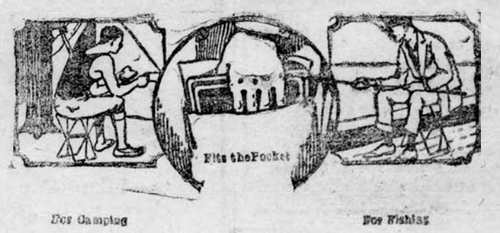

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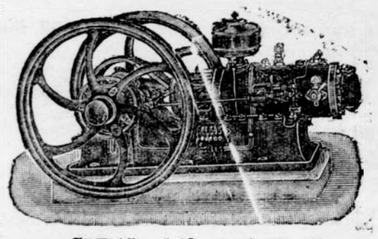

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